BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

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THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,881—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1903.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne,	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co,

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N, Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 690,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to.

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street
Fort, Bombay

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,233	Marcantetti	4th June 1903
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about MONDAY, 15th June.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,520	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 510, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini,	17th June 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Balsito	17th July 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office),
LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID
CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A.
and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS ; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS ; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders ; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,
Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
ALL WINE MERCHANTS, BARS, RESTAURANTS, AND HOTELS.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS, SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF BEST IMITATION SILK UMBRELLAS

FOR
MONSOON SEASON.

☞ TO BE SOLD at the SAME PRICE THAT WE SELL AT OUR MARKET SHOP.

THE ENGLISH UMBRELLA MART,
OPPOSITE.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW'S SHOP, FORT.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.
TOWN HALL
MONDAY, JUNE 8TH.

FELIX STERNBERG,

THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,

Assisted by Leading Amateurs.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

40, Medows Street.

MOONLIGHT
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
AT THE

BAND STAND

IN AID OF THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL,

THURSDAY, JUNE 4TH, AT 9-15 P.M.

Reserved Tables can be engaged at

SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

40, Medows Street.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain F. L. Pyne, 3,851 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 9th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Nowsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd June, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed, PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, short delivery, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd June, 1903.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED as AGENTS from the 1st JUNE, 1903, by Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co. of Calcutta, for the SALE of their COALS in Bombay.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

HEILGERS' BENGAL COAL.
STANDARD AND ANTHRACITE QUALITIES.

For all particulars, apply to—

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,

Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the REPORT on THE ADMINISTRATION AND WORKING of INDIAN RAILWAYS by Mr. THOMAS ROBERTSON, C. V. O., are available for sale with the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Price Rs 2-4 per unbound and Rs 2-8 per bound copy.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
P. W. D., Railways.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Entries from Local Teams for the above Competition up to WEDNESDAY, 3rd instant. Winners are entitled to hold the Harwood Challenge Cup for 12 months and will also receive medals. Entrance Fee Rs. 10. Further particulars on application.

C. W. LAUDER,
Honorary Secretary.

H. M. Mint, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received up to 15th June, 1903, by the undersigned for the purchase of OLD CAST and WROUGHT IRON, COPPER, LEAD and BRASS; removed from the wreck of the S. S. "SETOS."

The price for cast and wrought iron, per ton, to be given separately and to include breaking up when necessary and weighing.

The price of copper, brass and lead to be per cwt.

The purchaser to pay Town Duty and Bunder Fees if any.

15 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender, and the balance before the articles are removed.

Application to view the old cast and wrought iron, &c., and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

C. W. R. HOOPER,
Commander, R. I. M., Offg. Port Officer, Bombay.

Port Office, Ballard Pier, Bombay, 25th May, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY beg to announce that they have this day VACATED their PREMISES at Church Gate Street, and REMOVED to the more Extensive, Expensive and Prominent Premises in NAVSARI BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, near Whiteaway and Laidlaw's.

Bombay, 29th May, 1903.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, (opposite the University Clock Tower), on MONDAY, the 8th day of June, 1903, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1903.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1903.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 23rd June, 1903, both days inclusive.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
EVERY DOG OWNER

Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S

PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,

Sold at Re. 1 per 10 lb. Bag.

BISCUITS FOR DOGS.

DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,

An appetising staple diet for

SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,

CALCUTTA.

BEST QUALITY

RUBBER TYRE
FOR

1½" CHANNEL	Rs. 2- 4	per foot.
1¼" Do.	" 1-12	"
CHANNEL SET of four Wheel	" 10-	per set.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,

80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE.—MONSOON RATES. Few ROOMS available only. 1st June to 30th September, 1903. Please apply to MANAGER.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of HAM and BACON just arrived.—C. COLONNELLO, SON & Co., 165, Meadow Street.

SITUATION WANTED.—A 1st CLASS ENGINEER, thorough Mechanic, with 22 years' experience in Ice, Press, Ginning, Flour and Cotton Mills, seeks engagement. Have operated Ether and Ammonia Ice Machines. Thoroughly familiar with Mill Corliss Engines and expert in the Ammonia Absorption Machine. Address Box No. "662 J.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette".

"SANTALINE."—A reliable preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. Magic Gonorrhea Cure, after the failure of Copaiba Cubebs or Matico, and other such preparations, Rs. 2 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., 33 years' reputation, 31 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PREPARATION for all recognised London BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS, on Moderate Terms by S. B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHKE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (Some Illustrated). Catalogue free on receipt of 2½d. (Letter Postage).—A. DE SAILLE, 27, Passage de l'Opera, Paris.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

CYCLISTS.—We have 1,200 LAMPS and 1,500 BELLS in our Godowns. Select the best. Lucas's Lamps, from Rs. 2-8; Bells, from Re. 1-4.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LIME-JUICE!!!—Daroowalla's Lime-Juice is the most refreshing to use in Summer, after cycling or other out-door exercises and for relieving thirst cannot be surpassed. To be had of R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon Wardha Co-operative Stores, Igatpuri, Sholapur and Mhow.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as he takes SQUIBB'S BRAN UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 2-4—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—By Special Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR, Ready laid PHAETON and TONGA between WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For Rates write to N. FRAMJI ARDESHIR & Co., Government Mail Contractors, Poona.

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY. PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

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WE WILL GIVE

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Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to the Purchasers of a

STERLING CHAIN,
A Pretty Design,
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An elegant and correct-time keeper.
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None equal to these in the Market,
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These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

Free Tickets will be issued up to 6th JUNE, and the DRAWING will be held on the 13th JUNE, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.

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				Rs.
1	Prize Cash			2,000
1	Do. "			500
6	Prizes "	Rs. 150	each...	900
3	Do. "	" 75	" ...	225
2	Do. "	" 50	" ...	100
25	Do. "	" 25	" ...	625
10	Do. "	" 20	" ...	200
50	Do. "	" 15	" ...	750
50	Do. "	" 10	" ...	500
50	Do. "	" 5	" ...	250
100	Do. "	" 4	" ...	400
100	Do. "	" 3	" ...	300
125	Do. "	" 2	" ...	250
523	Prizes		Total ...	7,000

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IMMENSE NEW STOCK

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CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent, per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England;

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
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AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 12 Months	5 "
" 2 Years	5½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

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GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 9,060,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

KEATING'S POWDER
IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor: THOMAS KEATING, London

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

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A SET of TWO ICE MACHINES, Ether System, Wests Patent complete with all accessories and Ice Cells, together with a Turbine from Harris & Co., Daublin, working up to 80 H. P.

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STEEL ANGLES, TEES, AND PLATES,
Rolled Steel Beams.

Cast Iron Pipes.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

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BAZAAR SUPPLY AGENCY, Mandvi Post, Bombay.

Mangoes Alphonso, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per dozen.
" Paheri (Raspberry), Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per dozen.
Green Mangoes for Chutney and Pickle, As. 4 a lb.
Plantains, Red, Rs. 3 per 100 and As. 6 a dozen.
" White, Table, Re. 1 per 100, As. 2 a dozen.
" Raspberry Flavoured, Re. 1-8 per 100, As. 3 a dozen.
Cooking or Frying Plantains, As. 6 a dozen.
Yellow Peaches, As. 8 to As. 10 a dozen.
Australian Apples, Re. 1-4 per dozen.
Sour Limes, As. 4 per dozen.
Pine Apples, Singapore, As. 6 to As. 8 each.
Spanish Onions for cooking, As. 8 for 20 lbs.

Terms: Cash or V. P. P.

Please mention this paper.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
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OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

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Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

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BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

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Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 8

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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Second do	" 4½
Third do	" 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass fronted circular brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with rubber-tyred wheels
1 powerful iron grey Arab, 14-2, 5 years, regularly driven by a lady, very quiet.
1 grey Arab, 14-2, very quiet and showy, believed sound, regularly driven.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet tone mahogany cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co. wind proof table and hanging lamp, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets, etc. the property of A. SEEGIMANN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 500 BALES BHAVNAGAR GOOD COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction a Colaba, in the godown of Lam Heerjee Tuback and Co. in Bhaiya Gully, by order of Mr. Hurdatrai Rampurtab and on account and at the risk of the following persons, the undermentioned bales of Bhavnagar good cotton:—

On account and at the risk of Bhikhunchund Balkisson—200 Bales.
On account and at the risk of Vassudev Daga—200 Bales.
On account and at the risk of Kissonlal Jainarayen—100 Bales.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 500 BALES BHAVNAGAR GOOD COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD, & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the jutha of Lam Heerji Tuback & Co. by order of Mr. Hurdatrai Ramputab and on account and at the risk of the following persons the undermentioned bales of Bhavnagar good cotton:—

On account and at the risk of Luxminaron Bharani—100 bales.
On account and at the risk of Goormukhrai Sukhanand—200 bales.
On account and at the risk of Hajarimull Gordhan—200 bales.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GLASSWARE, LEATHER GOODS, MUSICAL BOXES, PLATEDWARE, CLOCKS, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Floral Fountain, by order of the concerned, the following fancy goods, consisting of platedware, leather goods, musical boxes, lamps, watches, velvet brackets, clocks, terra-cotta and bronze figures, Majolica vases and centre pieces, &c.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Dock Clock Tower Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano, revolving top office table, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Rev. Mr. R. S. SPOONER.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD SONAPORE LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Edulijee Maneckjee Shroff, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of August, 1900, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Cooverjee Cawasjee Master (since deceased) and his daughter, Jaijee Cooverjee Master, of the other part, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Old Sonapore Lane, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 85 and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Gola Rama Moneckchand Girdhar, on the west by the property of Rustomjee Merwanjee Master, on the south by vacant ground belonging to the Fazandar beyond which is the Old Sonapore Lane and on the north by a public passage beyond which is the house of Sajoba Mongithul Dusker and Crustna Sakocji, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C, ward No. 3389, and Street No. 31 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao and Minocher, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Shamji Building, Clare Road, Byculla, next to the House of Correction the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery, best platedware, by Reed and Barton and others, sweet-toned Mahogany Cantante Resonante square pianoforte by Rose & Co. No. 9 Victoria stove, engravings, Hink's table and floor lamps, Singer's sewing machine, fish bowl, old bronze, China table ornaments and wall plates, gent's bicycle, single harness, revolving top office table, large aviary with birds, singing birds, lenolium carpet drawing room suit of sofas and chairs &c. the property of C. CHANDLER Esqr. proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 107 CASES WHISKY.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co., Ld.,

18 cases Record Reign whisky.
22 cases Canton whisky.
27 cases Old Taylor whisky.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Highfield" Ridge, Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, rubber-tyred bicycle wheel victoria, light rubber tyred victoria, bay Arab horse 6 years old, going in harness, harness windproof lamp, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets etc., the property of F. S. PUNNETT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, walnut cottage iron frame piano by Rose and Co. Fortress No. 5, cooking stove nearly new, brass telescope floor lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, large Paris made Panan garden stand with cupid figured flower pots collection of choice palms, roses etc. in tubs and pots, etc., the property of E. KNOTT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 14 and 15 Sheds, Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned—

About 40 bales of damaged gunny bags.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,

By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

NOTICE.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 31.

LIVERPOOL and London Markets closed for the Holidays.

In New York.—

Receipts at the Port	11,000 bales.
Do. last year	7,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 "
Do. do. Continent	23,000 "
Mid-Uplands	11·50 — 20
Futures, month of July	11·16 unchanged
Do. do. December	9·51 + 14

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 11/16 unchanged
Futures, month of September	10·37 } new positions
Do. do. December	9·6 }
Tone at close	quiet.

SILVER—Spot in New York 53 1-4 = plus 1-2.

EXCHANGE—New York demand 488 1-4 = unchanged.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Sunday, 31st May, 1903:—

Cotton	10,771 bales.
Wheat	34,234 cwts.
Linseed	21,916 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	26,323 "
Gingellyseed	4,005 "
Poppyseed	8,173 "
Groundnuts	219 "
Castorseed	3,030 "
Rice	2,105 "
Myrabollams	1,761 "
Cottonseed	4,697 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.				1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		123 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	172
Japan	30	do	do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm.

Cash 98-14
1st Settlement 99

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 21st May	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 21st May	8	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 16th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	1	6
Rapeseed.—Tone unchanged.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	13	6
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	1	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	7	
Castorseed—Tone unchanged.			
Ready	21	8	

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs.	28	8
Club No. 1	"	29	4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... steady.
Estimated sales ... 6,000
Imports ... 3,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·06	6·02	5·89	5·41
+ 2	+ 2	+ 3	+ 3
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·18	5·07	5·05	5·04
+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 3

COTTON.—The local Market is quiet with only a small business doing by Exporters and Mills.

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	178	168	161	28th June,
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	187	178	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	186	177	...	do
Belati M. G	194	184	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	181	173	do
Akola M. G. } Khamgaum do } Karanja do }	196	187	...	do.
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	207	197	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	207	197	..	do
Broach do	247	240	...	do
Bhownuggar do	224	216	209	do
Do H. G.	220	212	202	do
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	232	do
Westerns	...	...	212	do

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JUNE 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne Interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.
Cutting communication with St Vincent and Barbados.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd June 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	2	2	34 p.m.	...	24
Suez	2	2	40 p.m.	...	28

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 2nd June 1903.

—	Maximum Time		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	49	0	4
" Karachi	0	21	0	1
" Madras	0	37	0	2

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whiten and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—May 27, at Calcutta, the wife of A H Lewis, of a daughter.

LOGAN—May 27, at Glengany, Mahableshwar, the wife of A C Logan, I C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

D'CRUZE—May 16, after a short illness, Walter Norbert, youngest son of the late John D'Cruze, Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Serampore, aged 53 years, 11 months and 10 days.

GRACE—May 28, at Montreal, Canada, Nathaniel George Grace, father of Rev A H Grace, Y M C A, Allahabad.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h 33m. High water, 5-33m., 6-0a. Low water, 11-24m., Municipal Standing Committee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Groutby Hall, Kinshin Maru, and Somali entered and the steamers Gulf of Trinidad and Nurbudda left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Knight of Garter left the dock yesterday.

ARRIVAL.—His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapore, attended by fifty followers, arrived in Bombay on Monday from Mahableshwar. He has put up in a bungalow in Warden Road.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian Gazelle (Gazella Bennettii) has been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. Mahomed Hussain Tharia Topan.

POMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—At the head branch of the Bombay Native Dispensary during May the daily average attendance was 203, and the number of admission 2,005. Fevers were the principal diseases treated.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major Whyte and the officers, the string band of the 17th Bombay Infantry will play to-day the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Restaurant under the direction of Mr. J. F. Trindade, commencing at 7 p.m.:—

March	With Sword and Lance	H Storke
Overture	Pique Dame	Suppe
Waltz	Ballscenen	Czibulka
Selection	The Toriador	I Caryll
Song	The Maid of the Mill	S Adams
Selection	Babylonia	Williams
Waltz	Sobre Las Olas	J Rosas
Barn Dance	Floradora	Kiefert

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Lallu Fatechand, a Marwari, with the theft of two tins of ghee, valued at Rs. 32, belonging to his master, Jeynarayen Gumamram, a sweetmeat seller at Mumbadevi. It appeared from the evidence that the accused, who was in charge of his master's godown, removed the tins and gave one to a Marwari, named Ganesh Cheena. The other tin was given to one Bhura. Both Ganesh and Bhura promised to sell the tins for the accused and pay him a share of the proceeds. Subsequently Ganesh gave certain information to the complainant, who informed the police of the theft. The accused was arrested, and one tin of ghee was recovered. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment—Ganesh and Bhura were then charged with receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen. The Magistrate sentenced the first to two months' and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

TABLES TURNED.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Stenson charged Krishnaji Rama, a Hindoo, with stealing a brass lota, valued at Rs. 2, belonging to one Khatao Parpia. The complainant in his evidence said that he missed the lota from his shop in Phundari Street on the 29th ultimo. He saw the accused seated on the verandah and questioned him about the missing article, when he began to run away. The complainant chased and arrested the accused when the lota was found with him. The police on enquiry ascertained that the complaint was false. The complainant owed the accused some money for a cocaine pan purchased by him. On the evening in question the accused went to the complainant and demanded the money, when the latter struck him and charged him falsely with stealing his lota. The evidence corroborating the latter version having been recorded, the Magistrate held the charge to be false, acquitted the accused and fined the complainant Rs. 30. The amount of the fine was ordered to be awarded to the accused as compensation.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Monday evening one Abraham Reubin, aged fifty years, who has been residing with one Elias Soloman Ghorrah at Clerk Road, was removed by the Police to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a large incised wound on the abdomen. A portion of the viscera was protruding from the abdomen, and as his condition was considered to be critical, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate was at once summoned to the Hospital and his dying deposition was recorded. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the man Abraham Reubin was a resident of Bhindy Bazar, but for the last six days he had been putting up with his friend Ghorrah. On Monday afternoon he was suddenly missed from home and a letter written in Arabic was found on his bed. In the letter Abraham stated that he intended to commit suicide. The people of the house searched for him, and found him in the room of a house under construction close by in the condition above stated. In his deposition to the Magistrate he stated that he inflicted the wound himself to put an end to his life as he was in monetary difficulties.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 3rd June.

There will not be any shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon the 6th instant.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	5	4	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	6	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	8	8	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	4	10
G Mahim and Worli	10	8	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	5	11
Total	40	38	117
Total plague deaths to date	261,567	113,180	
Same date last year	19	14	99

LORD EDMUND TALBOT'S appearance on a public platform at the Preston bye-election as the spokesman of the Roman Catholics is regarded as an event of much importance and significance. His lordship, who represents Chichester in Parliament, is the brother of the Duke of Norfolk, and is the president of the Catholic Union. He was one of the earliest volunteers at the front in the late South African war took part in the memorable ride for the relief of Kimberley, and was mentioned in despatches.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

Tuesday:—The barometer has fallen briskly in the extreme North-West, and pressure is lowest in the Central Punjab. It has given way slightly in the South of the Peninsula and has risen irregularly in North-East India. Showers have fallen in Burma, Assam, Bengal and the South of the Peninsula, the most important falls being two and a half inches at Dibrugarh one at Chaibassa, Hazaribagh and Dinajpur, two at Cochin and one and a half at Kodaikanal. Showers will probably continue in the same areas and be more or less local in character. Easterly winds are extending up along the Himalayas, into the east of the Punjab rendering the conditions more favourable for thunderstorms in the Simla and Mussoorie hills. Winds continue light and irregular on the west coast, and there are at present no indications of an advance of the monsoon.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND JUNE.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·667	N	16	101	81·4	56	..	...	0·00
Jask	29·667	Calm	7	94·3	80·2	64	...	0·00	— 0·01
Muscat	29·626	NW	2	96·8	70·1	58	..	0·00	— 0·10
Aden	29·786	ENE	[illegible]	91·3	84·3	69	...	0·00	— 0·00
Lahore	29·537	NNE	2	112·4	76·9	28	...	0·00	— 0·04
Sirsa	29·572	?	6	113·8	79·6	67	...	0·00	— 0·03
Delhi	29·584	ENE	2	111·7	83·2	29	...	0·00	— 0·05
Agra	29·566	NW	[illegible]	111·0	85·4	36	..	0·00	— 0·02
Cawnpore	29·586	E	[illegible]	111·0	80·1	54	...	0·29	+ 0·19
Allahabad	29·584	NNE	7	110·6	82·8	63	...	0·00	— 0·08
Jhansi	[illegible]	WNW	6	113·4	90·2	42	...	0·00	— 0·05
Jacobabad	29·603	Calm	2	118·0	84·1	67	...	0·00	— 0·00
Karachi	29·688	SSW	4	94·4	86·3	72	...	0·00	— 0·10
Jeypore	[illegible]	W	7	112·2	84·1	26	..	0·00	— 0·02
Ajmere	29·650	NW	15	106·9	89·0	42	..	0·60	— 0·02
Deesa	[illegible]	SW	2	108·1	82·1	67	—	0·00	— 0·00
Ahmedabad	29·745	W	4	106·3	[illegible]	65	...	0·00	— 0·02
Bhuj	29·719	SW	[illegible]	98·3	77·9	71	...	0·00	0·00
Jamnagar	29·736	WSW	21	[illegible]	80·7	62	...	0·00	..
Dwarka	29·740	WSW	[illegible]	89·1	82·3	74	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·749	W	13	101·4	77·6	62	..	[illegible]	— 0·04
Veraval	29·773	W	[illegible]	87·1	82·2	78	...	0·00	— 0·00
Neemuch	29·698	WSW	[illegible]	104·5	80·7	71	...	0·00	— 0·04
Indore	29·709	NW	[illegible]	[illegible]	76·1	[illegible]	...	0·00	— 0·12
Saugor	29·639	W	9	105·4	84·1	42	...	0·00	— 0·07
Jubbulpore	29·613	WSW	6	107·0	86·1	42	...	0·00	— 0·10
Hoshangabad	29·678	SW	[illegible]	106·6	83·2	51	...	0·00	— 0·10
Khandwa	29·708	WNW	10	105·7	82·1	58	...	0·00	— 0·17
Raipur	[illegible]	SW	8	110·9	85·4	42	0·23	0·23	— 0·09
Nagpur	29·662	W	[illegible]	111·7	86·6	34	...	0·00	— 0·27
Amraoti	[illegible]	WNW	11	108·9	81·5	58	..	0·00	— 0·19
Akola	29·705	W	14	108·2	80·9	57	...	0·00	— 0·15
Surat	29·778	W	11	94·7	81·6	66	...	0·00	— 0·08
Malegaon	[illegible]	WNW	10	103·8	71·4	61	...	0·00	— 0·18
Bombay	29·810	S	[illegible]	88·9	79·4	79	...	0·00	— 0·44
Poona	32·785	NW	[illegible]	88·5	67·4	69	..	0·00	— 0·26
Ahmednagar	29·766	NW	11	101·4	68·4	62	..	0·00	— 0·19
Aurangabad	29·711	W	15	102·0	70·2	51	...	0·00	
Sholapur	29·755	NW	13	105·7	75·5	53	...		— 0·18
Ratnagiri	29·786	NNE	8	88·8	78·9	72	...	0·00	— 1·01
Bijapur	29·754	WNW	11	105·4	71·8	55	...	0·00	— 0·25
Belgaum	19·795	W	9	[illegible]	66·3	71	...	0·00	— 0·39
Marmugoa	29·799	N	[illegible]	90·0	80·9	74	...	0·00	— 0·69
Karwar	29·804	Calm	4	89·8	79·5	76	...	0·00	— 1·43
Mangalore	[illegible]	Calm	2	90·4	77·9	80	...	0·00	— 1·10
Calicut	[illegible]	NE	5	90·7	78·7	73	...	0·12	— 0·09
Cochin	29·789	ENE		90·3	76·1	85	1·73	1·76	— 0·33
Bangalore	29·716	WNW	10	93·3	71·3	80	...	0·00	— 0·39
Secunderabad	29·715	Calm	8	107·7	81·8	44	...	0·00	— 0·22
Masulipatam	29·700	SSW	[illegible]	102·2	79·1	84	...	0·00	— 0·17
Bellary	29·747	NW	9	104·5	80·8	47	...	0·00	— 0·14
Cuddapah	29·708	SW	1	100·2	85·5	76	...	0·00	— 0·22
Madras	29·698	S	7	102·5	80·0	79	...	0·10	— 0·14
Coimbatore	29·788	SW	[illegible]	94·4	73·6	80	...	0·63	+ 0·53
Trichinopoly	29·744	W	5	101·6	77·8	70	...	0000	— 0·12
Negapatam	29·721	SW	[illegible]	99·7	80·0	68	..	0·00	— [illegible]
Colombo	29·802	SW	11	89·0	81·0	[illegible]	...	0·11	— 0·61

In column "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H = 0·00 (0·00); G T H = 0·00 (0·00); St G H = 0·00 (0·00); C P = 0·00 (0·00).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts all over the reporting area.

Winds are north-easterly at Calicut, Cochin, Ratnagiri, Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad, southerly at Bombay, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Poona, Aurangabad, Neemuch, Dwarka, and Jamnagar.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Bellary, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur and Ahmednagar and the minimum 6° to 7° at Karachi, Ajmer and Secunderabad. The maximum varied from 118° at Jacobabad to 87° at Veraval, and the minimum from 90° at Jhansi to 66° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Raipur, Surat, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Bellary, Madras and Colombo. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—About an inch and three-quarters fell at Cochin.

Weather.—Wind is increasing in force at Colombo and this morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour. The sky was overcast and the sea is reported to be rising.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st June, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·733
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	88·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·2
General Directions of wind.*	SW, SSE, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	163
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
" year	7 96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd June	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—JUNE 1.

10 p.m.	82·4

TUESDAY—JUNE 2.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	87·4
4 p.m.	85·0

CLIFFORD'S INN SOLD.

FAMOUS SITE SECURED BY A BUILDER FOR £100,000.

CLIFFORD'S INN, the oldest Inn of Chancery, which lies between Chancery-lane and Fetter-lane, has been sold by auction at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard.

A place so rich in historical and other associations and occupying a position so near the Strand, was expected to excite some competition among buyers, the value of the site having been estimated at from £3 to £4 a foot. As a matter of fact, there was only one bid made—by Mr. William Willett, builder, of Sloane-street. The auctioneer suggested £150,000 as a start, but Mr. Willett offered £100,000, and after a long pause the property was knocked down to him.

The price paid works out at £2 10s. a foot, and it is understood that the old buildings will be replaced by modern structures. Some fine oak carving and panelling in one of the suites was reserved from the sale, which was made on behalf of the fourteen surviving members of the Society of Clifford's Inn. Clifford's Inn was originally a town-house of the Lords Clifford, to whom it was given by Edward II. in 1310. It only remained in the family until 1314, when a daughter-in-law of Lord Robert de Clifford bequeathed it to "students of law" for a rent of £10 a year. It was noted at one time as the residence of all the six attorneys of the Marshalsea Court, where debtors and defaulters were tried and imprisoned. Of literary men who have made the Inn their home, George Dyer, Lamb's friend, whom he so charmingly depicted in the "Essays of Elia" and Coake, the great jurist, are probably the most famous.

In the hall of Clifford's Inn Sir Matthew Hale and seventeen other judges sat after the Great Fire of 1666 to adjudicate upon the claims of landlords and tenants of burned houses.

IT is to be hoped that bakers' assistants under notice to leave will not follow the example of a men at Highgate, who is alleged to have revenged himself by mixing boracic acid and cream of tartar with the currants, sultanas and dough. His employer, who took out a summons for wilful damage, said the chemicals spoil the cake. It is possible.

THE "SPARTIATE'S" ACHIEVEMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FAILURE.

THE achievement which the cruiser Spartiate has attained on her voyage from Portsmouth to Hong Kong has given the greatest satisfaction, but nevertheless, it is one that might give rise to misunderstanding with respect to the merits of Belleville boilers, were the circumstances not explained. She has Belleville boilers, Beville engineers, and Belleville stokers. The whole reason of her success, indeed, lies in the fact that everybody who has anything to do with the boilers is an expert. For nearly two years Engineer-Lieutenant Edouard Gaudin and his picked staff have been engaged on the engines of the ship. Every tube and joint has been tested with the greatest care, every stoker has received the fullest instruction, and nothing has been left undone which would militate against the boilers working perfectly. The result of the trial-voyage is sufficient indication that the efforts of Lieutenant Gaudin have been successful.

If all our engineers knew as much about the Belleville boiler as Lieutenant Gaudin, and the navy could always depend upon obtaining expert stokers, all ships fitted with the French boiler would probably be as successful, provided also that perfection in their construction could be obtained. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to procure these advantages at the present time, while the possibility of placing expert engineers, and especially expert stokers, upon every ship in time of war is very remote. In fact, the success of the Bellevilles in this instance, with the accompanying circumstances, tends rather to support the Boiler Committee's recommendations with respect to the type of boiler. The only boiler that can be serviceable is one that can be quickly understood and cannot get out of order too easily.

Engineer-Lieutenant Gaudin is not a Frenchman, as some people may think. He hails from Jersey, and although, like several other officers in the navy, he is of French extraction, he has always been a British subject. He is the man who was responsible for the introduction of the Belleville boiler into the British navy. Some years ago he, with several other engineers, was commissioned to report upon the boilers used by the Messageries-Maritime line of French steamers, and upon his favourably doing so Bellevilles were adopted. Lieutenant Gaudin was the first naval officer to have anything to do with Bellevilles, and nobody in the service knows them better; hence the Spartiate's success. Although in building she was one of our most costly cruisers, she will now be the economical ship in the navy.

COMIC AERONAUTICS.

M. SANTOS DUMONT MAKES FUN OVER PARIS.

M. Santos Dumont on May 8th made his first ascent in an airship since February 14, 1902. A crowd gathered round to watch the aeronaut's preparations for his departure in his new, comparatively small No. 9 ship. The start was made from the island of Puteaux, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After being held in the leash by a number of men for a few minutes, M. Santos Dumont gave the order to let go, and the ship rose high in the air. The machine traced graceful geometrical figures in the sky, and then M. Santos Dumont came down and took a rest, amid a crowd of admirers in the Bois de Boulogne.

Here a comical incident occurred. One of the uniformed guards who patrol the wood to keep order came up and informed M. Dumont that he had no right to use the Bois for practising his flying machine without permission from the verderer. "Where does he live?" asked Santos. And when the address was given, again entered his car, and made off in the direction of the verderer's house. Again he brought the machine down, but the verderer was away from home. However, he was gravely informed that there was no objection to sailing his ship over the wood, and up he went for the third time. On reaching the gate at the entrance to the Bois, M. Dumont came down to within 20ft. of the earth to explain to the Customs officer there that he had two gallons of spirit in his reservoir. "All right," shouted this official, with a wave of his hand, "Off you go." The air-ship then rose again and returned to the spot from which it had started on its journey. There was very little wind, and an average speed of twelve miles an hour was maintained.

The Lebaudy airship also made a very successful ascent to-day.

AUTOMANIA A DISEASE.

The conviction is gaining ground among scientific men that indulgence in extraordinary speeds of transition voluntarily controlled breeds in the human species a form of disease capable of development to the degree of delirium. The disease is generally referred to as the speed craze or speed mania. A discussion of this subject took place at the Societe de Hypnologie et de Psychologie, in Paris, recently. One of the speakers, a Dr. Hachet-Souplet, maintained that persons in position to increase their speed of transition at will are simply carried away by the consciousness thereof. They have no longer control of themselves, they are intoxicated. They then develop characteristics which are foreign to them when in the normal state: boastfulness, combativeness, crabbedness, hatred, mischievousness, and violence. These characteristics vary in form and degree, but may attain a maximum in the cyclist and automobilist.

According to Dr. Berillon, says The Horseless Age, there is a strong analogy between the delirious intoxication of speed and that of morphine. Those who indulge in abnormal speed simply for its own sake and without any useful object in view are mostly degenerate, devoid of all self-restraint and having absolutely no control over themselves. Examples are on record where furious speeding has brought automobilists into the most serious difficulties, and yet, after a short interval, they would again indulge their passion. The speed habit resembles the alcohol and morphine habits, in that it develops by degrees, and that in the last stages the victim indulges it with complete abandon.

The conclusions of the psychologists continues our American contemporary, may seem rather too sweeping, but a number of extreme cases of automania during the last few years afford considerable substantiation for their arguments.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF MARCONI.

WILLIAM MARCONI absorbs the whole of the attention of Rome, from the King, who attends his lectures and heaps honours upon him, to the humblest street-sweeper, who lifts his hat and looks at him with interest. Especially in the North the festivities in his honour have a note of wonder, for the people there are not quite used, even yet, to the fact that their duckling has turned out a swan.

When the inventor was still a youth his family lived for many months of the year at Pontecchio, near Bologna, where in the garret, the young William worked ten hours out of the twenty-four at mysterious appliances, which his parents regarded as perfectly useless. "I will throw them all out of the window," his irate father would declare, when his son had shown himself more than usually stupid at his music, for—can it be believed—the elder Marconi dreamed of turning his son into a musician!

At last the day came when the adolescent visionary was leaving for England. I have discovered how to telegraph with wires, he announced, with his accustomed simplicity and brevity. His good friends smiled and wished him a pleasant trip. Only one person believed in his projects—the carpenter who had assisted him in all his experiments, and even be had misgivings. When his patron left he said, Signorino (little Signor), I recommend myself to you, when you have conquered fame and fortune, and went back to his work expecting nothing further. One fine day ten bright golden sovereign rolled into his lap, the firstfruits of the Signorino's discovery.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. Condy's Fluid is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dott, 699 tons, Captain G Gjemre, sailed yesterday, for Bangkok, in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, 1,653 tons, Captain D Dickson, will sail to-day, for Cochin, in ballast.

THE steamer Vasconia, 1,898 tons, Captain Blanc, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Queen Eleanour, 2,270 tons, Captain J Breakes arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 22nd May, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain P MacGregor, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Sharga, 26th May, in ballast.

THE steamer Kt of the Garter, 4,291 tons, Captain F H Bellett, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo, and Mr Cooke as a passenger.

THE steamer Gulf of Trindade, 1,604 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 81 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 12th May with a cargo of coal and general cargo.

THE steamer Kilwa, 953 tons, Captain J E Davison arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden, 23th May, with a general cargo, 190 cases explosives and 7 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,623 tons, Captain T Birch, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, &c, via Marmu Goa, with a general cargo and Mr Castle and 107 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2,215 tons, Captain P H Stunt, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, 10th May, via Rangoon and coast ports, with a cargo of rice and timber, and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain E W Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Turner, Mr Saibally, Master and Miss Mascarehas Mr, Master and Miss Lobo, and 47 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,960 tons, Captain P H Stunt, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H S Jewanjee; Rev and Mrs R S Spooner, Condr and Mrs Williams and infant, Mrs Oakley and three children, Mrs Billimoria and infant, Mrs Wynne and three children, Mrs Cooke, Mr, Master, Mrs and Miss Gallagher and 100 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive	Lieut C Gardner	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Kendall	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	E J C Hordern	R I M
H M S Magdala		Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Itria	3382	Tice			M M & Co
B	Grantley Hall	2585	Hann	Hull	12-6	J M & Co
C	Johannesberger	1·47	Schmidt	Karachi	4-6	Glade & Co
D	Spithead	1993	Stewart	Hamburg	10-6	W&A G&Co
F	Simoom	2579	Collins	Amsterdam	5-6	K N & Co
G	Gulf of Trindad.	1605	Hughes	R S Ports	2-6	B & P S N Co
M	Sofala	3136	Alexander	Aden	2-6	M M & Co
N	Mars	2497	Curtis	Hamburg	8-6	W&A G&Co
O	Fulham	1277	Ross	Venice	5-6	W & A G &Co
P	Bombay	2050	Chapman	Havre	3-6	J M & Co
Q	Secunder	1035	Bretner	Mauritius	6-6	H S Sidick

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Indravati	573	Mahomed	M. Goa	3-6	Shep'd & Co
Ponani	552	Mahomed	Bhawnagar	4-6	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Colenso	2132	Sheckell	Hull	10-6	F M & Co
2	Ballaarat	2869	Summer	China	3-6	P & O S N Co
4	Itaura	3363	Skinner	Antwerp	6-6	M M & Co
5	Okhla	3135	Garland			M M & Co
6	Mazagon	3280	Hall	Kobe	10-6	P & O Co
7	Vasconia	1893	Blanc	Marseilles	3-6	W&A G & Co
8	Eden Hall	3332	Haddy	Liverpool	13-6	K N & Co
9	Bengali	3619	Bannatyne	L'pool	12-6	K N & Co
10&11	Kt of the Garter	4295	Billett	Antwerp	2-6	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4173	Lanzborne	Aden	6-6	P & O Co
15	Clan Ross	1653	Dickson	Madras	3-6	F M & Co
16	Clan Maclean	1486	Fisher	Liverpool	4-6	F M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Coromandel	2753	Fox	China	17-6	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Byculla s	MacGregor	Sharga, May 26
	Bhundara s	Stunt	Moulmein, May 10
	Kilwa s	Davison	Aden, May 23
	Urlana s	Allen	Calcutta, May 12
	Queen Eleanour s	Breaks	Calcutta, May 22
	Somali s	Birch	Zanzibar, May 21
	Kangra s	Watson	Bushire, May 19

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Arwell s	Frame	Karachi
	Huzara s	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Kt of the Garter s	Bellett	Antwerp
	Dott s	Gjemre	Bangkok
	Gulf of Trindade s	Hughes	Jeddah, &c
	Nerbudda s	Stunt	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Vasconia, Blanc, for Marseilles.
" Clan Ross, Dickson, for Cochin.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Caledonien, for Marseilles, &c.
" Kangra, for Persian Gulf.
" Somali, for Zanzibar, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Scalda, left Port Said, evening of 31st ultimo.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 31st May morning, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Reichstag left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 1st June, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s China, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay, on the 1st instant and is expected to arrive here on the 13th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—34 bales wool Hirji Mitha and Co; 12 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 33 bales wool Walter Pavri and Co; 25 bales wool Tricamjee Jewandas; 66 bales wool B Hurbhum; 200 bales wool C Nanjee; 91 bales wool R Sheriff and Co.

Nubia s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Eden Hall s—5 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Eden Hall s—27000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—300 cwt gum Govind Sojpal; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 16000 cwt cottonseed J A Begbie and Co.

Grantley Hall s—350 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee; 2000 cwt cottonseed Goculdas Madhowjee; 2750 cwt cottonseed The Bombay Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Colenso s—500 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Itaura s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 100 bales hemp and 200 bales cotton waste Pragjee Hirjee and Co; 270 cwt castorseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 1000 cwt cotton seed Forbes Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Itaura s—225 bales cotton and 2189 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Bombay s—25 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mars s—1155 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 4002 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 124 cwt linseed Tata and Co; 2031 cwt myrabollams Jetha Hurchand; 40 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams G Madhowjee; 4000 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co.

Johannesberger s—300 cwt maize Tata and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Johannesberger s—2.0 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—6000 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Nubia s—100 bales cotton Madraswalla Sons and Co; 1500 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

Caledonien s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton Madraswalla Sons and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Spithead s—2500 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 4010 cwt linseed and 2012 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers; 6001 cwt linseed a Blaschek and Co; 102 cwts rapeseed 5100 cwt castorseed 1999 cwt teelseed 10014 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 6000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fulham s—200 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kinshin Maru s—500 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton Tata and Co; 115 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 110 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

Mazagon s—85 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Ballaarat s—100 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kinshin Maru s—1160 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kinshin Maru s—100 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha 400 bales cotton Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—400 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Kinshin Maru s—55 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

Ballaarat s—13 chest opium Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 27 chests opium S Arjon; 13 chests opium Talati and Co; 8 chests opium A Allarakhia and Co; 15 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 17 chests opium H A Kamall and Co; 28 chests opium M H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—100 bales twist and 26 chests opium Talati and Co; 35 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 39 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 59 chests opium Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 1 chest opium Tata and Co.

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BROADCLOTHS,
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VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

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*** All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1903.

LORD ROBERTS AND "RAGGING."

THAT a good soldier is sometimes also a good public speaker was again demonstrated the other day by Lord Roberts in the Gilded Chamber. It was in connection with Colonel Kinloch's case. The Duke of Bedford introduced the matter, not aiming, as he said, specifically to discuss that case, but to use it as an illustration of the injustice which might be perpetuated by disregarding certain sections of the Army Act and by secret courts of inquiry administered contrary to the Act. Lord Hardwicke defended the Commander-in-Chief, but Lord Roberts also desired to speak for himself. He had a painful duty to perform in that case as he had in others. The duty of Commander-in-Chief is always irksome, almost always thankless, but Lord Roberts fully justified the action he had taken regarding the recent ragging cases, and we are sure that action will be endorsed by every right-thinking man. No self-respecting officer, none having the honour of the service in esteem would have descended to take part in the so-called subaltern courts-martial, and if commanding officers are incapable of maintaining esprit-de-corps without giving into the hands of immature boys the punishment of their comrades, the sooner those commanding officers make room for others who can the better it is for the service. It appears that Lord de Saumarez saw the Commander-in-Chief on December 12, and informed him as to the bullying of young officers in the Grenadier Guards. Next day Lord Roberts instructed General Kelly-Kenny to send for the General Officer commanding the Home District. That officer was not to be found, but his Brigade-Major admitted that he had heard of the case, and that some of the young officers had been behaving very badly, while others had complained in a body to outsiders of their treatment in the battalion, and that this was looked upon as something like mutiny. Lord Roberts did not take that view, for it appears that getting no redress from their superior officers they took the best and least offensive method of appealing to Parliament. The Brigade-Major was aware that some of the young officers had been badly beaten, and we cannot help thinking that had the Commander-in-Chief's manifestation of displeasure been extended beyond the officer commanding the particular battalion his action would have received public approbation. The General Officer Commanding the Home District asked for permission to enquire into the case regimentally after Lord Roberts had decided to try it by court-martial. Permission was granted, and the G. O. C. came to the conclusion that the subalterns had acted in many cases in a very ungentlemanly manner, that the evidence disclosed several instances of minor chastisement, and one or two cases in which the chastisement had been most reprehensible.

Furthermore the General Officer commanding the Home District, Sir Henry Trotter, added: "I am not satisfied that Lieut.-Colonel Kinloch was perfectly ignorant of this. At the same time, I do not wish to suggest that he is not to blame; for apart from his remarks in the orderly room to Lieutenant the Hon. R. Hamilton that he deserved a good licking, and he hoped he would get it, he should have satisfied himself by constant inquiry that all was going on well with those under his command. I most deeply deplore the whole circumstance which is discreditable in the highest degree." Colonel Kinloch's words to Lieutenant Hamilton in the orderly room would only too gladly be acted upon by the handful of youngsters burning for a shindy of any sort, and we are somewhat surprised that Lord Roberts did not emphasise Colonel Kinloch's implied incitement of the subalterns to the ruffianism of which they were guilty, and order his trial by court-martial for an offence against discipline. On receipt of General Trotter's report, which by the way it ought not to have been necessary for Lord Roberts to call for—three courses were open to the Commander-in-Chief. He might have tried him by court-martial, have ordered him to appear at a court of inquiry ordered to assemble at Aldershot, or have dealt with him under article 93 of the Royal Warrant. He chose the most lenient course. It is the duty of a commanding officer to see that discipline is maintained in his regiment or battalion and the relegation of a subaltern, charged with an offence to be dealt with by subalterns, some of them his juniors, was distinctly submersive of discipline. The Royal Warrant referred to clearly lays down that "a commanding officer is responsible to the King for the maintenance of discipline, efficiency, and proper system in the unit under his command. He will by advice and by kindly influence endeavour to promote a good understanding and to prevent disputes. He is to discountenance any disposition in his officers to gamble or to extravagance. He is also to check any extravagance. He is also to check any tendency among his officers to what are termed practical jokes, and whenever any serious case requiring his interference arises, he is to record the manner in which it was disposed of, and submit the same for the information of the general officer commanding at his next inspection." In face of that order Lord Roberts had no option but to deprive Colonel Kinloch of his command. A reign of terror prevailed, and it was felt by the victims that the existing order of things was approved by the authorities to whom it would be futile to appeal. They had reason for this belief, for the observations made by Colonel Kinloch could lead them to no other conclusion.

We are with Lord Goschen in his contention that "on the grounds of broad general common sense when you have heard of a great scandal you take the readiest and most immediate means to expose that scandal and to get to the bottom of it." If officers of twenty-one years of age are to be treated as those in the Grenadiers were, it is undoubtedly a very grave scandal. It is clear that discipline was not what it ought to have been. Colonel Kinloch's friends say he did not know of the malpractices. All the more justification for Lord Robert's action. If he did not know he ought to have known. But we gather that he did, or he would never have expressed a hope that he would receive a good licking. Lord Goschen's questions inquired if a practice of that kind goes on for a certain time in a regiment, is the organisation what it ought to be? If these proceedings do not reach the ears of the colonel commanding the regiment, who is responsible; is he sufficiently in touch with them; can the Commander-in-Chief be satisfied with the conduct and position of the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding that regiment? It is evident that in his efforts to bring the army to the desired state of efficiency one of the most serious obstacles in his way is not so much the slackness of the junior officers as we were told some time ago, but the lack of touch with officers and men of which commanding officers are guilty. We do not believe that there are many who fail in this direction, but even half a dozen would make a formidable obstacle for they would represent half a dozen inefficient battalions. For the youngster, in more duty and less leisure the remedy seems to lie. At the present time his day is not sufficiently occupied to keep him out of mischief and debt, and it is impossible for an officer who is in debt to be efficient. We know the reply will be: "Pay him more and he will keep out of debt." And therein lies the whole secret of the present trouble. If the officer were paid sufficiently the army would get more of the right class of men. As it is in regiments like the Guards officers with abundant private means take the places of keen soldiers, and in many another regiment youths like the offenders at Aldershot occupy positions for which the smartest keenest soldiers are required. If Lord Roberts's hands be strengthened he will be able to get rid of the drones. The outcome of the debate in the Lords was to support the action he took, and even the noble lords who attacked him accepted his explanation as eminently satisfactory.

A NEW AIRSHIP. THERE is perhaps nothing that interests people of a scientific turn of mind more nowadays than the slow but sure progress that is being made in aerial navigation. The utility of aerial navigation in warfare, in particular, has been made the object of many experiments, and it is interesting to note that the War Office has lost no time in giving Dr. Barton orders to construct an air-ship on the lines of his invention. A building has been erected in the grounds at the Alexandra Palace in which the parts of the air-ship are to be put together, and the ship, it is expected, will be ready for use by the end of this month, and during July and August trials will be made under the supervision of the War Office. It is natural, perhaps, that the possibility of any practical use being made of air-ships should appear to the average mind in something of the same light as did the possibilities of railway travelling to our great-grandfathers. Nevertheless it seems probable that before long we shall have something like a definite result from the years of thought and experiment that have been given to the problem. Dr. Barton in a recent interview by a press representative expressed himself confident that the trials would prove satisfactory. "The War Office," he said, "did not take the matter up until they had completely satisfied themselves upon every point. There is no doubt whatever that they will adopt the invention, for the trials can hardly prove anything but entirely successful. The ship, however, is to a certain extent experimental, and a test of the possibilities of the principle. That the road to the perfect air-ship has now been found I thoroughly believe, and I am sure that in future it will be possible to construct air-ships on the same plan of much larger dimensions, and consequently capable of carrying a greater weight, while improvements will, of course, be introduced after experience." Dr. Barton's air-ship consists of a cylindrical balloon large enough to support a suspended deck, while on a frame between the two are fixed movable aeroplanes. The length of the air-ship is 180 feet and its width 50 feet. The deck is 120 feet long, and the depth from the bottom of the keel to the top of the balloon is 60 feet. Six propellers are used, each pair being driven by a separate oil engine. Ascents and decents are accomplished by the aeroplanes so that it is not necessary to adopt old methods. Another important feature of the ship is the means by which it is kept in a horizontal position. A water tank is fitted at each end of the deck, and these are connected so that by water being pumped automatically from one tank to the other the centre of gravity can be altered as required. The trials which commence next month will be followed with great interest, and if they prove satisfactory a new era will begin in aerial navigation which must have revolutionary results.

THE TRADE OF ADEN. THE statistics of the trade of Aden for the year 1901-02 show a satisfactory increase in all directions. Since 1898, when both imports and exports were unusually large, there had been a serious tendency for the trade of the port to decrease. Thus whereas in 1898 the grand total of imports and exports amounted to Rs. 797 lakhs in 1900 the total had declined to Rs. 686 lakhs. Last year, however, there was a sudden increase, a total of Rs. 863 lakhs being recorded. To this increase the imports contributed 96 lakhs of rupees, and the exports 80 lakhs. In this improvement of trade in the port, however, India does not share, and the steady decline which has been going on since 1898 in the present report exhibits very little abatement. Strangely enough the United Kingdom also shows a continued decrease of trade, at any rate so far as imports are concerned, and the exports from Aden to the British Isles are also very little more than they were four years ago. The total increase is accounted for by increases of trade both as regards imports and exports with Abyssinia, the East Coast of Africa, and Arabia. All these areas have been opened up during the last year in a manner which has never occurred before, and which proves that they contain markets which are well worthy of exploitation by Indian manufacturers. Another curious feature of the statistics is that by far the biggest item under the head of exports is due to the trade of the United States. This has steadily increased during the last three years and there is every possibility, if one may judge from the aspect of the statistics of individual heads of trade, that this increase will be maintained. Some of the more prominent articles of importation are piece-goods and cotton manufactures generally, which show large increases, although India does not seem to command by any means a fair percentage of the trade, Indian tobacco which increased by 400 per cent. last year, raw hides and skins, mineral oils, and refined sugar. The exports also contain piece-goods as the most prominent item, although in this case Indian manufacturers are practically insignificant. Foreign tobacco is a large item of trade. Coal and grain and hides and skins come next in the order of importance.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, has contributed Rs. 150 towards the Indian Cricket Team for England Guarantee Fund.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 18th April, amounted to Rs. 2,700, showing a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 669, the total earnings from 1st January to 18th April, were Rs. 41,230, showing a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 18,233.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 18th April, amounted to Rs. 17,653, showing a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2, the total earnings from 1st January to 18th April, were Rs. 3,89,603, showing an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 28,751.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 18th April, amounted to Rs. 930 and the total earnings from 21st February to 18th April were Rs. 3,184.

THE Town Hall of Calcutta has long been regarded as manifestly unsuited to modern requirements. Expert advice is now being sought to convert it into a building worthy of the city. The Corporation Architect, Mr. Bromley, has a fine opportunity of distinguishing himself thus early in his connection with the city. One idea is to make the ground floor, which is now more or less of a lumber room, the main floor of the building, and take out the centre of the floor above, and built a gallery around it. By doing this it is hoped that a Hall with acoustic properties, and seating capacity suitable for any large gathering will be available.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 23rd May was 436, against 473 and 489 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 177. There were 71 deaths from cholera, against 74 and 51 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by [illegible]8. There were 47 deaths from plague, against 74 and 97 in the two preceding weeks. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 8 deaths from tetanus, against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 100 and 37 respectively, against 84 and 46 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·7 per mille per annum, against 33·4, the mean of the last five years.

MANY farmers in the Keoharlt district of Cape Colony are wearing black feathers in their hats as a token of participation in the late rebellion.

IN a fit of anger Josef Rochefort, of St. Etienne, France, threw his cat out of the window into the street. It fell upon a lady's head, and badly scratched her face. Rochefort is to be prosecuted for cruelty to animals, and sued for damages by the injured lady.

AT an inquest at Bolton on a girl, named Izabella McLaughlin, the coroner said it was the sixth inquiry he had held in this family in ten years the last three being within the past eleven weeks All the deaths were due to accidents or natural causes.

IT has been decided that officers of Militia who have done duty efficiently for not less than six months on active service and of whom satisfactory reports have been made, may consider such service as equivalent to having passed for promotion.

COXSWAIN "Liddie" Woods, of the Institution's lifeboat stationed at Gorleston, after twenty-seven years of service, has retired and been pensioned. A town's testimonial is being raised to Woods, who has assisted to save 700 lives from shipwrecks.

SIR GEORGE TURNER, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, announced some time ago his determination to retire from public life at the expiration of the present Parliament, in order to attend to his legal business, which had suffered considerably from his absorption in Federal finance. The persuasions of his colleagues and the fighting mood of the Free-traders—Sir George is an uncompromising Protectionist—have, however, caused him to change his mind, and he now declares that he will fight the battle of the Government and Protection with his fellow-Ministers at the General Election in November.

THE premature closing of the Savoy Theatre followed, as it may be, by a claim for an allowance, in easement of rent on the ground that the closure is primarily caused by the very extensive building operations necessary in the creation of what may be called "Savoy Town," is likely to lead to a dispute between landlords and tenants. This dispute (writes Mr. John Hollingshead) will probably be referred to arbitration; and if it is, Mr. George Alexander and Mr. George Edwards will be the arbitrators, Mr. Alexander acting for the tenants, and Mr. George Edwards for the landlords. The immense increase of value in ground-rents in the Strand is shown by the reserved price of the Lyceum Theatre, £260,000. This may include other small blocks of land beyond the limits of the playhouse, but it is a big sum to face, even by an Anglo-American combination. A new and improved Lyceum built on the same spot may figure out at a rental of £15,000 a year, or more than Drury Lane and Covent Garden put together.

LORD Tweedmouth once possessed a dog, whose racing colours were presumably "yaller," for he was christened Crocus. Being nominally a botanical specimen, he had a predilection for bedding-out (the pun is ours). But the vagrant always found a warm friend in the London cabman, who invariably brought him home, and the dog grew dearer day by day, as the cabman's bill increased. The dog, alas! being dead, is sleeping out for ever, and the London Jehu is inconsolable. This, in other terms, was the pathetic story his lordship told last night at the annual dinner of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association held at the Hotel Cecil, and attended by a brilliant assemblage of its patrons. The speakers all extolled the honesty and sobriety of the London cabman, his kindness to his "cattle," and his devotion to a rather thankless calling in defiance of every hardship our climate brings. We are glad to find that "cabby's" friends can speak so well of him whenever occasion serves he fully deserves it.

FLEETS AND FINANCE.

THE COST OF THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

OF the breaking of records there seems no end, but it has been reserved to 1903 to perform this operation on expenditure in matters maritime. With Naval Estimates amounting in the aggregate to well over £34,000,000, the oft-quoted man in the street may well ask himself where this expenditure is going to stop, especially if he reflects that a brief seven years ago the amount was £18,700,000. But the race is to the swift, the battle to the strong, and just as long as competition by foreign nations remain where it is must Great Britain continue to be just a thought swifter, just a shade stronger, than any reasonable coalition which can be brought against her at sea. And when we survey what the other great nations are doing, says Commander E. Hamilton Currey, R. N., in the "Pall Mall Gazette," and we see what they are spending it becomes clear that, at all events for the present, no relaxation of effort is possible.

America heads the list with an expenditure of £16,012,438. The American has determined to be in a position "to speak with his enemies in the gate" and has begun with feverish energy to build what promises to be a Navy only second to that of the United Kingdom.

If that intangible, if wholly understandable, document the Monroe doctrine is to be upheld, there must be the means to maintain it, and so far those means have not existed; but the recent action of Germany in Venezuelan waters and the prospect of the Isthmian Canal of Panama in the near future have caused a feeling of insecurity in the United States which can only be allayed by the possession of a great fleet. German publicists "furiously rage," and prove, on paper, that the Americans abrogated once for ever the Monroe doctrine when they possessed themselves of the Philippine Islands, but they also "imagine a vain thing" if they think their diatribes have the smallest effect upon the people against whom they are directed. Uncle Sam has put his hand to the plough, and all the professors in all the Universities in Europe will not cause him to look back. How far he will travel along the road of naval expansion no man can tell; but there is "one still strong man in a blatant land" in President Roosevelt, who has made up his mind on this matter, and an indignant Europe watches with powerless wrath the growth of a Power which for ever puts an end to dreams of colonial expansion in South America.

It seems almost incredible that the second place in naval strength which has been for so many years the birthright of France should be wrested from her, and yet with the expansion of the American fleet it seems as if this would be the case in the near future. The French Navy estimates stand at £13,356,102, or nearly three millions less than the American, and, far from expanding, they seem likely in the future to be reduced. Accustomed as we are to have all our shortcomings held up to the derision of the public in our own country, we do not take into account perhaps sufficiently the rocks, the shoals, and the sandbanks with which other countries are contending as they too press forward to the goal of naval supremacy. Our expenditure is no doubt very great, but as we must live (or, rather, think we must, we put upon one side the "je ne vois pas la necessite of foreign nations), we must continue to spend lavishly on our means of subsistence, the navy. But it seems that in France, at any rate, the breaking strain of national finance is too near for public men in that country to contemplate the state of tension with any complacency. They have no income tax in France, and M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, orator, and Socialist, has declared that steps must be taken to reduce expenditure. With this end in view the Senatorial committee on the Navy proposes to reduce the naval credits voted by the Chamber by nearly 4,00,000f., knocking off 1,000,000f. from the allowance for provisioning the Fleet, which the Chamber had increased in order to give more sea practice, and 1,500,000f. from the credits for the three battleships which are in course of construction and carrying over this sum to next year's Budget. M. Pellentan supported the reduction of the crews on the ground that it was better to spend the money on ships and forts than on keeping large numbers of men on active service. But not only does want of money trouble the French Minister of Marine, but his soul is vexed by the condition of the boilers in the fleet, for which he is responsible, and the report called for by him from the engineer officers of the navy reveals a state of things which cannot by any process of reasoning be described as satisfactory. Part of the report reads: "The engineer officers reported that the rate of combustion in the newest boilers was so excessive that they became choked, with the result that steam pressure was lowered, the rate of speed decreased, and coal consumption increased in inverse ratio. This they attribute to sufficient heating surface in the boiler and one may mention that among other vessels provided with this type are the Jeanne d'Arc, Chateaurenault, and Jurien-de-la-Graviere. The first-named has become historical, as for a year and a-half she has been attempting to get her boilers in trim to pass through her trials. The second, which has just left for the Far East, was ordered to Singapore, but was only able to reach Colombo, where she was obliged to coal. The third made a repetition of the Jeanne d'Arc's attempts to get through her trials. All these difficulties to get through a single three hours' full speed trial form a striking contrast to what happens in foreign navies. In England the trial is sixty (? thirty) hours, of which eight hours are at full speed, and this without the repeated failures we see. In the United States and Russia the full speed trials last twelve hours, and even twenty-four in some trials by the latter nation."

Since the above report, however, the "Jeanne d'Arc has managed to get through her trials. We can imagine that if this state of things had occurred in England what the press comments and the questions in Parliament would have been! M. Pelletan, who seems to be the irresponsible arbiter of the fate of the French navy, has his ideas upon all things, material, personal, strategical, and tactical, and apparently enforces them whether the navy like them or otherwise. Thus he suspends construction of battleships, reduces the number of men in the fleet, and publicly proclaims his faith in fast cruisers and submarines. Undeterred by the lessons of history and the absolute inefficacy of the guerre de course in the Napoleonic era, he pronounces for commerce destruction. For this he comes in for some pretty rough handling from the service paper, L'Armee et Marine, which demolishes his idol with great ferocity; but his fiat has gone forth, and newspaper criticism will cause no alteration in his programme. There is no doubt that Great Britain has come to congratulate herself upon the latest development of her naval policy in the newly constituted home fleet and the projected base at St. Margaret's Hope. In old days the command of the Channel was sufficient, as Russia and Germany were negligible quantities, and we have have not been fighting the Dutch at sea since the days of Prince Rupert. A very different state of affairs prevails now, which Germany, through the mouth of her Emperor, proclaims that her future is on the sea, and her naval expenditure stands at £[illegible],624,9[illegible]6. And not only this, but the whole German nation seems permeated with the idea that their country must have a fleet commensurate with their importance in the European hierarchy. That their programme is sufficiently ambitious is evidenced by the fact that by 1920 it is proposed to bring up the strength of the German fleet to thirty-eight battleships, twenty large cruisers, and forty-five small ones.

Germany, which has ever present with her the nightmare of a war with two frontiers, has now raised another bogey for herself, which is starvation unless her hand can keep her head at sea. This is not altogether without a cause, as her own harvest no longer feeds her. And for 102 days out of 365 she is dependent on the sea for foreign corn, and she cannot, as in the case of England, turn from corn-growing to cattle-raising, as her climate does not favour the production of grass. The conclusion come to by a mass of authorities is that Germany is absolutely dependent on foreign trade, and that trade cannot be regarded as secure unless protected by a great fleet.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ALGERIAN RISING.

DECISIVE ACTION BY THE FRENCH.

FRENCH TROOPS DESPATCHED.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

In view of the impotence of the Moorish authorities at Figing the Government has authorised M. Jonnart to take repressive action across the frontier.

M. Jonnart, in announcing the fact, said the Moorish Governor would benefit from it as much as France, and no occupation of territory was contemplated.

Two and a half batteries and other French reinforcements have been despatched to Beniounif near Figing.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

M. Jonnart in his speech declared that France would have preferred to leave the punishment of the raiders to the Moorish Government, but in the circumstances France was perfectly justified in making reprisals.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LIBERAL WEAKNESS.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S MOTION.

Owing to Mr. Chamberlain's speech Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has withdrawn the motion of which he had given notice. This is regarded as another instance of the weakness and divided councils of the Liberals who, it is understood, strongly objected to Sir Charles Dilke's motion as taking the wind out of their sails.

An official Resolution says Sir Charles Dilke has refused to yield, and now Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman washes his hands of the business.

THE AUSTRALIAN PREMIER ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

Mr. Barton, the Australian Premier, strongly favours Mr. Chamberlain's policy provided each self-governing colony has freedom of its own fiscal affairs. He believes it will be an enormous Imperial advantage.

FATAL FIRE AT ETON.

TWO BOYS BURNED TO DEATH.

One of the Master's houses at Eton was burned last night. A number of the boys jumped from the windows, and two were burned to death.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of Lord Rosebery, will contest Midlothian at the next election.

TEA CULTURE IN ASSAM.

THE SITUATION IMPROVING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

The annual Government report on tea culture in Assam states that there were 782 gardens in the province at the close of last year as compared with 805 at the end of the preceding year, and twelve gardens were closed or abandoned during the year and twelve amalgamated with other gardens. In spite of the reduction in the number of gardens the total area held for cultivation shows an increase of 16,608 acres. The total outturn of tea for the whole province was 132,117,278 pounds as compared with the 134,836,317 pounds in the preceding year. As the result of the rise in prices as well as increased economy in manufacture, the industry is undoubtedly in a stronger position than it was two years ago. The chief drawback from which the industry at present suffers is the difficulty of the labour supply, but there is good reason for expecting that this will prove to be temporary only.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

NEW FAMILY PENSION FUND.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India for the establishment of a new Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund both in Calcutta and Bombay, the Government of India guaranteeing four per cent. These funds are to be distinctly different from the existing funds.

THE MAIL CONTRACT.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S COMMITTEE.

A private intimation has been received in Calcutta that Sir Arthur Fanshawe, the head of the Indian Post Offices, now on leave in England, has declined a membership of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Committee for dealing with the mail contract.

MEMORIAL DINNER AT SNOWDON.

Lord Kitchener gave a dinner at Snowdon on Sunday in commemoration of the South African declaration of peace. All the officers in Simla who went through the South African campaign were invited. There were a few guests, including Lord and Lady Curzon, and the wives of some of the officers were present.

LABOUR FAMINE IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta is also suffering from a scarcity of labour. The Jute Mills are still suffering greatly, but there is increasing difficulty to get hands for works in the cargo boats on the river. Many Engineering shops are also seriously handicapped by the dearth of unskilled labour. The dread of plague and in some quarter of cholera has led to large numbers leaving the district, but there is a fairly general opinion that the extension of mills and industrial expansion in other directions has been more rapid than the influx of labour warranted. It is feared that there will be little improvement until after the rains.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

INSPECTION ESTABLISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

A despatch on the subject of the reorganisation of the Cantonment Magistrates Department has reached the Government of India, and formal sanction has now been issued for the appointment of an inspecting officer of the Cantonments on the staff at a salary of Rs. 1,000 monthly. The post is for five years in the first instance, after which the question of its further continuance will be considered. The inspecting officer will be selected from among the Senior Cantonment Magistrates in the Department, and will be placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and attached to Army Headquarters as Deputy Quartermaster-General. He will spend the greater part of the year on tour examining and reporting on the working of the Cantonments co-ordinating the results to enable the experience in one locality to be utilised in another.

FOR EUROPEAN WIDOWS.

TARDY RELIEF.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that at certain stations in India there are residing European widows of soldiers not in receipt of any pension from Government and in a state of destitution. The total number is not very great, being in the whole of India 32 widows and seventeen children, but it is considered none the less undesirable that they should remain in poverty in the bazaars, and it has been decided that something should be done for them. The plan proposed is that Government should recognise in each province a certain number of charitable institutions under the management of societies which would receive and provide for the widows in consideration of a grant-in-aid. Inquiries are accordingly now being made with a view to the selection of suitable institutions of which some are to be denominational, others not so, that the choice may be possible for the widows having reference to their religious convictions.

THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The following have been elected members of the Council of the United Service Institution of India for the current year:—Major Generals Elles, Barrow, and Scott, Mr. H. H. Risley, Surgeon Generals Franklin and Galway, and Colonels Debrat, Saunders, Duperier, and Capper; Lieutenant-Colonels Hamilton and Wickham, and Majors Thomson and Hingley.

THE MADRAS PORT TRUST.

APPOINTMENT OF A CHAIRMAN.

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, lately Chief Engineer, Madras, and now on special duty at Simla, has been offered and accepted the Chairmanship of the Madras Port Trust, a post hitherto held by a member of the Indian Civil Service, but one in which large engineering works now being undertaken required an expert. Mr. Spring takes up the post next January, when he retires from Government service.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN.

CORONATION SOUVENIRS.

POONA, JUNE 2.

His Highness the Aga Khan had the honour to receive from his Majesty the King two large signed photographs of their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with the command that they should be kept as souvenirs of his Highness's visit to England for the Coronation.

RETIREMENT OF THE DEWAN OF GONDAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JUNE 1.

Dewan Saheb Bezanjee arrived here to-day, having retired from service in Gondal the day before yesterday. The officers of the Gondal State gave him an evening party yesterday evening, and a pan-gulab party was held in his honour. It was a representative gathering, consisting of the leaders of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. All the mahals of Gondal were adequately represented by the prominent members of those places. The Dewan Saheb said that he felt unable to express his sentiment. He deeply felt the profound affection which the people of the Gondal State had exhibited towards him.

Owing to the death of Rani Devkurba of Vankaner, his Highness the Thakore Saheb could not attend.

DEATH OF KHAN BAHADUR KADIRDAD.

A SIND REFORMER.

HYDERABAD, JUNE 2.

Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E., Vazir of Khayrpur State, died at Khayrpur on Sunday night. His body was removed yesterday to his native place, Shikarpur. From the very humblest post in the Revenue Department the deceased rose to be a senior Deputy Collector. About ten years ago on the death of the late ruler of Khayrpur, Sir Ali Murad Khan, he was chosen by the Government for the Vazirship of the State on account of his power of initiative and organisation, his tact and ability, his large views and resourcefulness. He introduced many reforms into the State on the lines of British administration. He was enthusiastic about extending primary and technical education among the masses, the first technical school in Sind being opened by him nearly twenty years ago. The deceased was to retire in the ordinary course at the end of December next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The Government of India have placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered by Commander Hewett and Lieutenant Huddleston of the Indian Marine in connection with the disembarkation of troops at Obbia.

Of the grants sanctioned by Government for expenditure this year on Volunteers' Armouries, Sergeant Instructors' quarters, and store rooms Rs. 7,166 goes to the 2nd battalion, Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers at Fatehgarh.

CHARGE AGAINST THE CHAPLAIN OF AHMEDNAGAR.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A PARSEE BARRISTER.

CASE DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 2.

In the court of Mr. Keatinge, First Assistant Collector, Mr. R. D. Sunawala, barrister-at-law, charged the Rev. Mr. Nelson, Chaplain of Ahmednagar with insult, with intent to cause the breach of the peace, assault, and abuse. The complainant prosecuted, the accused being defended by Mr. Aitworth of the Bombay Bar. Accused read a copy of the explanation sent to the Government by him. In this he said that on the evening of the 14th April after dark he was returning home about 7-30 o'clock from Ganeshkhind when a native dressed as European riding on a bicycle jumped off in front of him, turned sharply round, and in a threatening attitude in self-defence gripped him by the shoulder and began shouting "murder," "murder." The police demanding how he dared lay hands on him he little knew who he had assaulted, he replied it was natural he should collar him, seeing the way in which he had stopped in front of him in the dark. The complainant commenced to abuse him, saying he was a disgrace to his profession, and that the Bible did not tell him to behave so. Complainant then began following Mr. Nelson, and told a native to go for the police. He himself shouted to some railway porters to catch him. The men only laughed. Accused said he pointed out that nothing would be gained by collecting a crowd, and that he had found his stopping in front of him was by accident, and had apologised, but complainant only became more boisterous, and demanded that he should go to the police and give his name. He agreed to go to a European police officer, complainant abusing him on the road. On reaching Constable Seton's house complainant refused to tell his story. Accused then did so.

Mr. Sunawala's statement was that he jumped off his bicycle to light the lamp, when some one demanded why had he jumped off in front of him and seized him by the throat. He demanded why he had done so. The rest of the story was as the accused gave it, except that Mr. Sunawala denied making use of certain expressions about Englishmen being Lords Almighty in India, or that he would have jumped off before the King and not apologised.

In cross-examination it came out that complainant had sent paragraphs of his complaint to most of the English and Vernacular papers in Bombay and Poona. Nearly all, with one or two exceptions, refused to publish them.

Constable Seton, called, said Mr. Sunawala was greatly excited when he came to him. He refused to tell his story but only demanded the accused's name. He said he previously came to him and complained being assaulted by three natives at this very spot.

The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the case.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

REPLAYED FINAL TIE.

VICTORY FOR THE OLD BOYS.

FOR the third time the Cathedral Old Boys and the Buffs met on the Oval last evening to contest the final tie of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The Oval was lined by one of the largest crowds that has ever assembled on the occasion of a sporting event in this city, and throughout the game enthusiasm was at fever heat. In the first half the Old Boys pressed most of the time, though they did not play with the dash that has characterised their play on other matches of the tournament. Their best efforts, too, were foiled by "sticks", time after time, and several times they were driven back from the mouth of their opponents' goal by a breach of this rule. On one occasion Gawthorne got down to within shooting distance, but he fouled the ball at the critical moment and the game went to the other end of the field. There, however, the Buffs who combined splendidly to get the ball down found it an extremely difficult task to get past Ward, who played with a remarkable degree of coolness and never missed a hit. The latter part of the first half was very even, but neither side looked like scoring, and half time arrived with the score sheet blank.

Both teams infused a good deal more sting into the game in the second half. Straight from the opening bully the Boys got down, but with a long hit the left back of the Buffs transferred the game to the other end of the field, and a melee in front of the Boys' goal might have resulted in the opening of the score had not the right back of the Buffs put the ball out of play. For a quarter of an hour play was very even, and was chiefly between the "twenty-fives." Sanways, however, at length got the ball, and running right down in the right wing beat the left back of the Buffs and centered beautifully. Green got to the ball in time, and completely beat the goal-keeper and thus scored the opening goal of the match. This event was greeted with hearty applause. Nothing daunted, the Buffs again set to work pluckily, and by clever forward play held the ball in their opponents' line for a few moments. Spilling, however, picked up the ball and hitting it forward a melee occurred in front of the Buffs' goal, out of which Gawthorne secured another point. Both teams were now playing for all they were worth. The Buffs' forward play was excellent, and at length their efforts were rewarded. Templeton opening the score for them with a clever shot. A few moments later the ball was netted again, and a tremendous cheer arose, most of the spectators imagining that the score had been equalled. The point, however, was given off side, and a few moments later the Old Boys improved their lead by another point, Sanways centering the ball to Green in identically the same fashion as when the first goal was scored. The Buffs played up bravely to the end, but there was no further scoring, and the Old Boys thus won the match and the tournament after a most exciting game by three goals to one.

After the match the cup was presented to Mr. Smith, the captain of the Old Boys team, by Mrs. Riddell. There was some pleasant speech-making, and the little ceremony was brought to a close by rousing speeches for the winners and the runners up.

The following have been the results:—

Govt Telegraph	Bye	R A 6-0	R A 3-0	Old Boys 2-0	Draw 1-1; Draw 0-0—Old Boys 3-1
R A Colaba	"				
21st Bombay Infantry	"	R Scots 2-1			
Royal Scots	"				
17th Bombay Infantry	"	17th B I 2-1	Old Boys 4-2		
Pioneers	"				
Stafford Regiment	Old Boys 4 1	Old Boys 3-1			
Cathedral Old Boys A					
Elphinstone College ...	E. College 3-2				
Bombay Gymkhana...					
Cathedral Old Boys B	Buffs 9-0	Buffs 4-0	Buffs 3-2	Buffs 3-2	
The Buffs					
Esplanade Wanderers	Oxfords 4-0				
Oxford L I Band					
19th Bombay Infantry	Bye	19th B I 4-1			
Stafford E & F Co's ...	"				
Bo. Education Society	"	B E S 6-1	B E S 2-1		
62nd Battery R F A ...	"				
20th Bombay Infantry	"	1st inf W O			
1st Inf Hyd'bad Contgt	"				

WHILE playing on the deck of the Clio training ship, in Menai Straits, Bangor, one of the boys fell into the water, where a strong tide was running. Captain Langdon, who is in command of the vessel jumped through a port-hole into the sea, and rescued the lad. This is the second or third life which Captain Langdon has saved.

RETIRED Paymaster-in-Chief Charles James Cars, R. N., who died in January last, left £500 to the Rector of Wareham to found a Christmas charity for the benefit of twelve poor people living in Wareham. Slips of paper equalling in number those recommended for the charity each year are to be provided, and twelve of them marked C. J. C. The persons who draw the slips thus marked are to receive the pension.

THE DISASTER NEAR THE MARKETS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

AFTER the body of Jacob Jacobsen had been identified by the Captain of the steam-ship Dott, at the inquest held at the Morgue on Monday evening, it was placed in a coffin and conveyed in a hearse to the Sewree Cemetery, where the interment took place. The funeral was attended by the Captain and other officers and men of the steamer Dott, which is now lying in the stream flying Norwegian flag. The body of Bombardier Thomas Russell was removed from the Morgue to the Colaba station, where preparations for a military funeral were made. The body was yesterday morning taken to the Sewree Cemetery where it was interred with full military honours.

Yesterday morning the building was inspected on behalf of the Police by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, and some photographs of the structure were taken. It was also inspected by the Coroner and the members of the jury. Several professional gentlemen, including Messrs. Gostling, Payne, Chambers, Stevens, and Mirza also inspected the building on behalf of the parties. Several beams, joints, and pieces of wood work have been removed to the compound of the Esplanade Police Court, and kept there for the purpose of utilising them as exhibits in the inquiry pending before the Coroner. In the afternoon these materials were inspected and measured by professional gentlemen, who will probably be called by the parties as expert witnesses.

THE POSITION OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Engineer of the Bombay City Improvement Trust has communicated the following statement to us with reference to the collapse of Sittaram Buildings:—

Mr. Sittaram Lakhman is the proprietor as well as the builder of the block of buildings in which the catastrophe occurred. About two years ago he submitted the plans for the buildings to the Improvement Trust, and they were sanctioned. The plans provided for a building in every way similar to the block which has been erected, with the single exception that where the Windsor Bar stood a staircase was to have been erected. Mr. Sittaram made this alteration in the plans without consulting the Board. In March last his attention was called to the discrepancy, and it was pointed out that if he continued the work it would be "at his own risk and cost," which implied that he might be called upon to pull the building down again and to erect it in accordance with the plans which had been sanctioned. The bar was opened in February before the first storey was erected, although it is in contradiction to the rules of the Board that a liquor bar should be established on Improvement Trust property. In spite of the warning thus offered Mr. Sittaram continued with the work, which was rapidly pushed forward. In April a peremptory note was sent to him, and subsequently the Improvement Trust Engineer reported the matter to the Board and it was put into the hands of a solicitor. Negociations, therefore, were pending at the time of the accident. It is pointed out that although the Board can legally enforce their regulations they cannot do so without having gone through the usual processes, and thus it would be possible almost at any time for a contractor to run up a building which did not conform to the sanctioned plans although he might subsequently be called upon to pull it down again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The lamentable occurrence which has just occurred near the Crawford Market naturally recalls the numerous letters published from time to time on "Jerry Building in Bombay," "Caste in Public Offices," and other subjects, intimately connected with the shocking disaster.

Doubtless, the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Improvement Trust, and the Contractor and owner of the building, will all, in turn, disclaim liability; but I believe I voice the feeling of a very large number of people when I say that the persons, who may prove, by their negligence, to have contributed to this catastrophe should be accused of manslaughter.

The most important point which now arises is what are the authorities going to do with the remainder of the buildings? A close inspection of the adjoining buildings may prove that the same rotten junglewood scantlings, the same mortar apparently made without lime, the same absence of bond in the stone-work, the same handiwork, and the same defects exist throughout the whole block of buildings, extending from the Market to the corner of Paltan Road. Are these buildings and their tenants to remain until the floors collapse and they are crushed to death, or will those responsible for these buildings, in case they are proved unsafe, have the courage to do the right thing for once and order the whole to be demolished and rebuilt in a proper workmanlike manner?—Yours, etc.,

AN ENGINEER.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are instructed by Mr. Daraji N. Mirza, formerly doing business as architects with the late Mr. Sittaram under the name of Messrs. Sittaram and Mirza, and now with Mr. Payne under the name of Messrs. Payne and Mirza, to state that his attention has been called to a statement made in the account contained in your issue of this date of the collapse of the southern portion of the house known as Sittaram Buildings near the Crawford Markets to the effect that the "work of erecting the structure had been entrusted to" our client; and with reference to the same we are instructed to say that the statement above quoted is quite incorrect. Mr. Mirza had nothing whatever to do with erecting the structure, and he never supervised or watched the construction of the building. All that he has done and was employed to do was to prepare the necessary plans and to get them passed by the Improvement Trust and Municipal authorities, and to carry on the necessary correspondence in connection therewith. So far as our client knows Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the buildings, who is himself a large building contractor, supervised the erection of the buildings. We shall thank you to insert this correction in your next issue as it is likely that the circulation of such a statement concerning our client as was made in your issue of this day may injuriously affect our client's reputation as an architect.—Yours, etc.,

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, AND KOLA,
Bombay, June 2.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer India, Captain F. W. Vibert, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, from Aden, with the English mails, brings the following passengers:—

A'Cock Mr A
Aston Mr H F
Baddick Capt A E
Boyd Mr L
Bryant Mr and Mrs E W
Cathcart Capt A E
Constantine Mr J H
Testing Lieut H W
Hazelton Col C H
Hunsberger Mr and Mrs W E
Jones Major H J
MacDonnel Lieut H W F
Paris Mrs
Robertson Mr and Mrs L G
Runel Mr A P
Shepherd Mr H P
Stewart Major J F
Stewart Mr E S
Steleman Mr C
Thomson Mr J B C
Walsh Band Master and Mrs
Wright Mr and Mrs and 2 children

IN a sermon at Louisville, Kentucky, the Rev. W. H. Ramsay declared that a new woman of the highest culture would no more wear a bird's wing on her head than she would wear a human scalp other than her own. "Fashion," he added, "makes barbarians of beautiful women."

ACCORDING to the "Western Mail," the Right Hon. Walter H. Long, M.P., received from Cardiff on May 1 a telegram reading: "Do please vote for marriage law reform.—Auntie." But Mr. Long remained untouched by this pathetic appeal, and voted against the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

THE LAWN TENNIS HANDICAP.

CONCLUDING GAME.

THE concluding match in the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn-Tennis Handicap, was played on Monday evening when Messrs. Reid and Cheetham met to decide the final tie of the singles. After three well played sets Mr. Reid ran out winner by 6-4, 2-6, 6-5. Below we give the results:—

SINGLES.

	H'cap					
Harrington......	— ½ 15	Bye	Harrington 6-2; 6-3	Rumboll 6-3; 6-1	Cheetham W O	Reid 6-4; 2-6; 6-5
James	Scr	Bye				
Rumboll	— 15	Bye	Rumboll 6-1; 6-1			
Thomas	+ ½ 15	Bye				
Fischer	— 15	Fischer 6-5; 6-4	Fischer 3-6; 6-2	Cheetham		
McCausland...	+ ½ 15					
Moore	+ ½ 15	Powell 6-0; 6-3				
Powell	Scr					
Crichton	+15 ½	Cheetham	Cheetham			
Cheetham	—15 ½					
R Reid	— ½ 15	Bye				
Francis	+ ½ 15	Bye				
Bromley	+ ½ 15	Caine 6-3; 6-4	Caine 6-0; 6-1	Reid	Reid	
Caine	— ½ 15					
Westron	+ ½ 15	Westron 6-2; 6-2				
Haines	+ ½ 15					
Kendall.......	+ ½ 15	Kendall	Reid 6-0; 6-1			
Binning.......	— ½ 15					
W Reid.......	— 30	Bye				
Worgan	— ½ 15	Bye	Worgan	Coombs		
Innes-Ker ...	+ ½ 15	Bye				
Jacob	— ½ 15	Bye	Coombs			
Coombs......	+ ½ 15	Bye				

DOUBLES.

	H'cap				
Francis and Cain	+ ½ 15	Bye	Bromley and Reid	Jacob and Crichton 4-6; 6-2; 6-2	Jacob and Cheetham 6-2; 6-4
Bromley and J. Reid......	+15 ½	Bye			
Powell and Hart	+ ½ 15	Jacob and Crichton 6-1; 3-6; 4-6	Jacob and Crichton 6-3; 6-2;		
Jacob and Crichton ..	+ 15				
East and Coombs ..	+ ½ 15	Thomson & Cheetham 6-3; 3-6; 6-1			
Thomson and Caetham ..	— 30				
R Reid and Innes-Ker	+ ½ 15	Harrington and McCausland 6-0; 6-3	Russ and Reid 6-4; 0-6; 6-3	Russ and Reid 6-4; 6-4	
Harrington & McCausland	Scr				
Russ and W Reid	— 30	Bye			
James and Moore	+ ½ 15	Bye	James and Moore 6-5; 6-4		
Rumboll and Thomson ..	— 13	Bye			

HOLYROOD'S TREASURES.

HOW THE ROYAL APARTMENTS ARE FURNISHED.

EVERY tourist has seen a part of Holyrood Palace, has wondered at the faded finery of Queen Mary's bed, the remarkable newness of Darnley's boots, and the astonishing persistence of Rizzio's bloodstains on the floor; but very few of them know the habitable part of the building, where the monarch holds infrequent Courts, and the Lord High Commissioner annually opens the assembly of the Church of Scotland.

It is very splendid, very historic, but, truth to tell, not the most desirable place of residence.

The Queen's drawing-room is furnished with bright green chairs and bright crimson curtains, amid which a grand piano almost seems an anachronism. It ought to have been a harpsichord. The throne-room, an oblong apartment unfurnished except for the two royal chairs of red and gold under a dark canopy, has a fanciful wooden ceiling—decorated with the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, and the Scottish lion which was designed by the late Prince Consort.

The richest apartment of all is the morning drawing-room, for that, being laid out for the state luncheon party, contains a considerable part of the priceless royal plate of England, especially brought from Buckingham Palace.

The table is covered with great ewers, flagons, wine coolers, dishes, and epergnes, chiefly of silver-gilt, although a few of the smaller pieces are of solid gold. It is computed that the plate in that one apartment is worth half a million of money, so exquisite is the workmanship and design and there is twice as much more at Windsor and Buckingham Palace.

There are wonderful Gobelin tapestries and Dutch carvings in the breakfast rooms, and the furniture of one of them is entirely covered with fading needle work like the samplers of our grandmothers. It is a tradition of the Palace that all this work was done by Mary Queen of Scots. Probably much of it was done according to the royal custom of laying foundation-stones, but one card-table, worked with a representation of the Court cards, was undoubtedly the work of Queen Mary's own hands, for as such it was shown at the Stuart Exhibition.

Among the portraits in the royal chambers are a Henry VIII, by Holbein, a charming picture of Queen Victoria, just after she ascended the throne, Wilkie's George IV., in a kilt, and that Duke of Argyll who became famous because he listened to Jeanie Deans.

With flowers in the courtyard and bright fires in the baronial hearths, Holyrood has been made habitable and cheery for the visit of the King and Queen.

THE PLANCHETTE CASE.

MR. CAVENDISH WINS HIS ACTION.

IF Mr. H. S. H. Cavendish and his wife (formerly Miss Isabel Jay) were to commune with the "spooks" now, the word "Congratulations" would probably be the message of the planchette. Mr. Justice Byrne's judgment, was: "The settlement must be set aside." The allusion was to the voluntary act, dated November 1, 1901, by which Mr. Cavendish made Major Strutt and Dr. Ranger, the blind solicitor, trustees of his property, which originally amounted to £240,000, and practically handed over the remainder of his fortune to these one time friends. The hearing of his action to have the settlement set aside on the ground of undue influence, lasted four weeks, and won a large share of public attention, chiefly by reason of the novel "spook" elements it contained. His lordship reserved judgment on March 17.

Mrs. Cavendish did not attend the court yesterday, but the good news was speedily sent to her. The face of Mr. Cavendish was radiant with smiles when he realised how agreeably the law had befriended him. Major Strutt and his wife sat a few paces off, and heard his lordship's judgment with apparent resignation. The judge compared the characters of Mr. Cavendish and Major Strutt. The former, he said, appeared to have led an independent kind of life at an early age. Twice he took part in African expeditions, and he was a young man of considerable natural ability; but he was indolent, prodigal, and self-indulgent. Still, his natural ability made him able to master subjects to which he was devoted.

Although in the witness-box Mr. Cavendish, said Mr. Justice Byrne, had given him the impression that he tried to make out he knew less of business than he actually did, yet what he said was substantially the truth.

I am sorry, continued the judge, that Major Strutt gave his evidence in a manner that was far from satisfactory. His conclusion was that the major obtained a great influence over the young explorer, and hoped to reap profit from his relationship. I am satisfied, said Mr. Justice Byrne, that Mr. Cavendish had no true appreciation of what he was doing in making the settlement. As to the planchette, his judgment would have been the same if it had played no part in the case. Still, it could not be doubted that Mr. Cavendish believed he was in communication with his mother, and received advice from her, through Mrs. Strutt and Miss Knowles. Nor could it be disputed that that belief was introduced in favour of those with whom he was living. The judge quoted precedent to show that in a settlement of the sort at issue in that case, by which a trustee benefited, the donor could take back his gift if he protested within a reasonable period not having received independent advice at the time, as in the case of Mr. Cavendish.

Counsel made the customary applications for costs. Those of Miss Jay's relations and Mr. Fred. Cavendish were allowed; but his lordship deferred decision regarding the costs of Dr. Ranger. As Mr. Cavendish and his friends left the court, there was a good deal of congratulatory hand-shaking.

THE "London Gazette" states That portion of the announcement which appeared in the "London Gazette" of March 15, 1901, regarding the erasure of the name of Captain and Honorary Major R. W. Livingston from the registry of individuals upon whom her late Majesty the Queen was pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration, is cancelled.

WHILE a game of baseball was in progress at Omaha, Nebraska, a dog ran on to the field with a human hand in its mouth. The horrified players abandoned the game, and joined the police in a search for other human remains. No discovery, however, was made.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

ROYAL ACADEMY NOTES.

A NEW MUSICAL PLAY.

MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE.

LONDON, MAY 15.

As fine an example of constructive landscape work as is to be found in the present exhibition is "The Gate of the Inferno," by Mr. Albert Goodwin, in Gallery No. V. of the Royal Academy. The vast grey walls and soaring towers dimly revealed in the cold, unearthly light, save where portions are thrust into grisly prominence by the glare of the infernal fires within, from which venomous little tongues of flame come flickering down into the outer cold, are inexpressibly impressive, and the contemplation of so admirable an effort of the imagination cannot but give rise to two regrets: firstly, that the Council of the Royal Academy did not see fit to employ a portion of the Chantery Bequest to secure this in addition to the far less favourable specimen of the artist's powers which they already possess, and, secondly, that Sir Henry Irving should have thought it necessary to betake himself to Paris for the stage-setting of his Dante while we have in our own land a mind so capable of realising and a hand so skilled in embodying the tragic terrors of the poet's vision. Mr. Matthew Hale, in the same gallery, shows that he, too, is possessed of an active imagination which, however, he applies rather to the reincarnation of the historic than to the creation of the ideal. There is an astonishing actuality about his Norman soldiers driving or leading "The Conqueror's Horses" through the shallowing water to the Sussex shore which is attained as much by the perfect simplicity of the conception as by the straightforward truthfulness of the manifestation. Realism on the other hand, finds able exponents in Mr. Robert Allen, whose "Sailing into Port" and "Laid up for the Winter" are accurately observed; Miss Margaret Kemp-Welch, whose "Gipsy Rush-Gatherers" is singularly rich in quiet colour; Mr. La Thangue's sunlit "Mowing Bracken"; Mr. Fred Milner's dignified "Marsh-land"; Mr. Lindsay Symington's moonlight effect with the odd name of "Jolly Lane Cot"; and in the powerful though gloomy "North-westerly Breeze," by Mr. Jose Weiss. Mr. Arthur Cope's portrait of "The Marquess of Ormonde," Mr. Gerald Hunt's of "Walter Leigh Hunt, Esquire," Mr. Brock's of "Aston Webb, Esquire, A.R.A., and Mr. W[illegible] "Mrs. Caleb R[illegible] Symonds' of M[illegible] are all worthy of notice, as are [illegible] Eugenie Munk's dexterous piece of brushwork Pierrot, and Miss Helen Shaw's finely painted "Peonies."

Some of the least successful work shown this year is to be found in Gallery No. VI., but the barrenness is happily not altogether unrelieved. Mr. Ralph Peacock's exquisitely vivacious portrait of Gertrude, daughter of Ellis Denby, Esquire, with a slightly easier handling of the flesh, would indeed have proved the most successful portrait in the galleries, while Mr. Phillip Fox's A Love Story, a girl reading in a hammock under a tree through the shade of which stray flecks of sunlight filter is not far from being the most skilful piece of pure workmanship, and Mr. Frank Daniell's Bluecoat Boy is an unusually sound and harmonious study. Spanish Fishing-fleet off Sueritif Mountain, by Mr. Edwin Hayes; The Incoming Tide, with its flock of seamews, by Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch; St. Helena Fishermen, by Mr. Fraser; and A Hot Summer's Day, by Miss Dora Leigh, are agreeable landscapes; and Norman Lamont, Esquire, by Mr. Harrington Mann; The Earl of Leitrim, by Mr. Spencer Watson; The Blue Hussar, by Mr. Frank Calderon; Mrs. Maxwell Ayrton, by Mr. Arthur Hacker; and Lieutenant-Colonel Horace Mandere, by Mrs. Jopling, are entirely satisfactory portraits. The Prodigal Daughter, by the Hon. John Collier, in Gallery No. VII. may be said to run the greatest risk of becoming the popular picture of the year. His work has unfortunately frequently shown a tendency to be cheapely theatrical, but he has rarely, if ever, before descended to so frank and appeal to the sentimentalism of the populace by clap-trap melodrama. It is pleasant to turn from the pseudo-realism of this commonplace interior to the genuine devotion to the study of Nature visible in Mr. Gwilt Jolley's Old Cottages, Montreuil-sur-Mer, even at the unmerited height to which it has been condemned. Mr. Julius Olsson's unwillingness, we may not say inability, to see any but one point of view is calculated to disguise the real merit of his works but his invariable deep blues and flashing whites accepted. The White Squall is a fine illustration of a phase of sea and wind, as is also Mr. William Richard's After a Gale, which is filled with light and movement, though the representation of the lace-work of foam in the foreground is somewhat too photographic in its precision of statement. A Herefordshire Common, by Mr. Aumonier, Lowland Pastures by Mr. Fred Hall, and A Wind-swept Shore, by Mr. Arthur Meade, are other noteworthy landscapes here.

Mr. Byam Shaw has bestowed an infinitude of care and thought upon his crowded canvas representing The Fool who would please every Man, in Æsop's fable, at the stage when he and his son are reduced to carring the ass between them, and there are many points of humorous truth in the result, but there is not little confusion in the over-elaboration, and the wealth of detail detracts from the feeling of space. Mrs. Forbes, on the other hand, in On a fine Day, appears in places to summarise to excess, but there is nevertheless immense charm in this group of girls in shade against a range of sunset hills. Minute accuracy in detail has not been permitted to interfere with general breadth in Sir Harry Johnston's wonderful study of Marabou Storks which in spite of the quaint ungainliness of the birds, is singularly decorative. A portrait of Mrs. Heldman, by Mr. Tuke, should be remarked. In his Haymakers, Mr. George Clausen, in Gallery No. VIII., has carried the individuality of his method to its extremest logical conclusion, and the canvas at a first glance resembles a pastel rather than a painting, but the relative tones are strikingly truthful and the picture, notwithstanding its deliberate ugliness, is curiously attractive. A fine landscape is Morning in a Berkshire Meadow, by Mr. Alfred East, while in A Birch-clad Hill and a Shallow Stream, Mr. Leader's mastery of composition is well seen. The return from the ride, by Mr. Charles Purse, a large portrait group, is a grand example of his straightforward handling; and Mr. Herkomer, painting at his best, has successfully embodied in his portrait of Major-General Baden-Powell, the high spirits and sense of humour which that distinguished officer has more than once, though not always at the most opportune moments, displayed. Mr. John Lomax was ill-advised in combining in "The Bitterness of Down" a ruined gamester and a floor strewn with innumerable cards. Mr. Orchardson made this theme his own some years ago, and it is hardly of sufficient importance to justify a repetition. The landscapes of note in this gallery include two by Mr. Arnesby Brown, one by Mr. Warne Browne and one by Mr. Edward Brown, a coast scene by Mr. Feeney two studies of cliff sceners by Sir Edward Poynter and one by Mr. Lionel Smythe, a vivid one by Mr. Stanhope Forbes, a night scene by Mr. George Clausen a fantasy by Mr. Edward Stott, and works by Messrs. Holmes Fred Hall and Charles Padday while figure subjects demanding notice are those by Mr. Lonseli Mr. La Thangue Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. William Logsdail, Mr. Howard Stormont and Miss Blanche Jenkins.

In The School Girl," the new musical play produced on Saturday night at the Prince of Wales Theatre, the authors (Messrs. Henry Hamilton and Paul Potter) have shaped their story, in a series of striking and picturesque scenes, with a certain amount of originality and in simple and straightforward manner. The obverse of the traditional proceedings of men and maids is shown in this story of a convent girl's calf love, whose fate it is to be enamoured of a rising young artist, Edgar Verney, who has recently attained the first rung in the ladder of success by selling his chief d'œuvre for 50,000 francs, but for whom her papa has other designs matrimonial in the shape of Sir Ormsby St. Leger, a racy senior whom his fair American dear girls affectionately call "Nunky." The pursuit of Man by Woman is the theme of this delicate romance—

Cicely's schoolfellow, Lillian Leigh, which part is played with a captivating grace and spirit by Miss Edna May, sets out with a love letter in her pocket to discover the artist lover's wher abouts, and this is revealed by her coming upon him at the "bucket shop" of one Peter Overend, who has purchased the picture and is doing his best to make payment in "jumping Jacks"—mining shares with no market—which he is planting upon his clients, amongst whom are Cicely's papa and Sir Ormesby. The piece de resistance of this act is found in the swindling stockbroker mistaking Lillian for his new typewriter whereby she is enabled to discover the swindle to Peter Overend's discomfiture. Edgar receives his schoolgirl's missive, and, subsequently, at the costume ball, into the fitting scene for which his brother artists have in a twinkling marvellously transformed his busy studio, Cicely is brought in by Lillian, who easily cries off her engagement with Sir Ormesby, and due happiness is secured amidst the gay revelling.

The curtain goes up on an exceedingly pretty scene in the convent grounds, where the Mother Superior (Miss Cameron) is endeavouring to calm the excited conventual maids in their pretty blue and grey uniform. This leads to some effective solo and chorus work from the pen of the composer, Mr. Leslie Stuart, who has caught the spirit of the thing and has written several most pleasing and dainty numbers, being especially happy in the dances and choruses. "When I was a girl like you, little girls" was sung by Miss Cameron in this scene with its subsequent chorus with clever effect. A march with which the scene closes offers a good contrast and shows Mr. Stuart can find fresh material in this measure which leads on to some good orchestration. There is a capital and effective song for Miss Marie Studholme (as Cicely) in this act, "I'm going to be a honeymoon girl," which is repeated later on and caught on at once. The second verse, which seems inclined to hang a little at first, owes much to the vivacious acting and dainty singing of Miss Edda May—who has returned more fresh and charming than ever—and to the quaint quiet humour of that irresistibly droll comedian Mr. G. P. Huntley. From this scene the piece goes merrily on its way with plenty of fun and verve, but it is a pity that that capable artist, Mr. Reginald Somerville, who plays the part with distinction and has an admirable quality of voice, which is again apparent in the later duet with Miss Edna May, is not provided with a happier song, in which the composer and the lyricist (Mr. Charles H. Taylor) are somewhat disappointing. Of the most pleasing numbers, perhaps the song for Miss Edna May, "Call round again in about a week or two," with a quaint dance and chorus of Stock Exchangers; and Miss Burke's (American girl) song "Mamie and her canoe," call specially for mention. Mr. Talleur Andrews has a telling song in the studio scene, which he makes the most of. Mr. James Blakeley makes an effective character study of a flabby plunger Mr., J. A. Warden is an admirable Peter Overend and Mr. George Graves happily hits off the General Cicely's papa. The quality and character of the dresses—especially in the ball scene—call for special comment the whole colour scheme in this gorgeously mounted scene being exceptionally brilliant and harmonious.

It would be too much to say that the new play "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace," by Mr. Hurbert Henry Davies, a new and (to judge by appearances) youthful playwright, which was produced on Tuesday at Wyndham's Theatre, is anything but far short of what a play should be. And, because there is very reason to hope that Mr. Davies will learn how to improve beyond all recognition in his work as a playwright, it would be doing him the poorest sort of kindness to pretend that he has hit the bull's eye with his first shot. But he may, with legitimate pride, flatter himself that he has won much sympathy and interest in his future work, and he will, if he be wise as well as witty, take the hard sayings of his critics as the best proof of his success. It is just because he shows signs of real and genuine talent that it is worth telling him what a number of stupid mistakes he has made in the concoction of "Mrs. Corringe's Necklace." "Concoction" is just the word for the affair. Figure to yourself the theft of a diamond necklace as the essential episode of a mildly sensational and conventional play and you have the whole thing in a nutshell. A house party is assembled at Colonel Jardine's country house. A necklace belonging to Mrs. Gorringe, a frivolous creature, is stolen. Lieutenant David Cairo, who is in love with Isabel Kirke (Mrs. Jardine's daughter), has stolen it. A weak-kneed, worthless rascal, he is interrupted when he means to restore it, and drops it in a flower-pot. Here Captain Mowbray (middle-aged here, also in love with Isabel, and Mentor to David) finds it. A detective comes down. Mowbray, against whom the chain of circumstantial evidence is strong, is suspected, and just when he is going to clear himself at David's expense. he learns that David and Isabel were married that morning. So he sacrifices himself, to secure Isabel's peace of mind. David, however in a fit of officious penitence returns, confesses in a letter, and shoots himself, so that Mowbray is left at the fall of the curtain endeavouring to gloze over an indecent joy by the expression of trite sentiments.

Not much of a plot, is it? Not very much of it, and what there is is artificial and unconvincing. But the temptation which is offered to one "commencing playwright" by such familiar incidents and characters must be well-nigh irresistible, and, until a flight has been tried, a young author may well be excused for a timidity which impels him to flap his wings in the cage which has served many generations of playwrights rather than risk a fall to earth from the more expansive skies of freedom and originality. The detective of the play goes near to wrecking it (well-played though he was by Mr. Eille Norwood). If we were gravely to accept Mr. Davies' idea that detectives, when summoned to investigate a burglary, may not only take up the prosecution where those more nearly concerned have dropped it but arrest, on the spot, suspected persons (without a warrant) and keep them in custody so close that a mock-pathetic scene between a tearful heroine and a stern detective must precede the appearance of the "prisoner" in his host's drawing-room for a few moments, why—life would be much less worth living than it really is. Why Sir Charles Wyndham did not appear in handcuffs is as much of a mystery as the reasons which induced him, as a manager, to allow this ridiculous scene to add a danger to those which Mr. Davis had already to encounter. The men, too, are the merest mechanical puppets, though David Cairn possesses, at moments, some shadow of reality and life, and the "curtain" of the second act is frankly imbecile.

ANGRY INVESTORS.

FOREIGN SPECULATORS BENEFIT.

THE feeling of resentment against the action of the Bank of England in ignoring all application for the new loan under £2,000 continues to grow, and the matter is practically certain to be ventilated in Parliament, many M.P.'s believing that the smaller class of investors among their constituents strongly object to the preference given to large capitalists and foreign speculators.

It is admitted that many applicants asking for less than £2,000 did not contemplate permanent investment, and proposed to sell their chance for such margin profit as might be obtainable; but it is pointed out that this pratice is notoriously the motive which also actuates a large proportion of the applications for sums over the £2,000 limit.

The net result of the Bank's decision is that the loan must pass through the hounds of intermediaries before it is absorbed by the public, and thus be placed at a much higher premium than it is at present, huge profits being taken by firms who are awarded giant shares of loan.

In addition to the disappointment of not getting an allotment, many of the smaller investors have also sustained a serious monetary loss. Alarmed by the recent Russian trouble, they parted with quantities of the stock they had applied for and then, failing to get it, had to pay the difference between the market price and the price for which theo had sold it. In this way sums ranging in many cases from £10 to £20 were lost by people wao are ill-prepared to bear it.

There is reason to believe that the Credit Lyonnais applied for as much as forty millions; or one and a third times the whole loan; while about half as much was applied for by the Deutsch Bank. Big demands were also made by Messrs. Panmure, Gordon, and Co.

RIGHTS OF CRITICS.

VERDICT IN DRAMATIC LIBEL SUIT REVERSED.

A VERY interesting decision as to the lawful limits of dramatic criticism was given by the Master of the Rolls in the Appeal Court. It arose out of an article in the Western Morning News in June 1901, which thus reported the presentation at Plymouth of a musical play called. The Major:— It cannot be said that many left the building with the satisfaction of having seen anything like the standard of play which is generally to be witnessed at the Theatre Royal. Although it was described as a play, The Major is composed of nothing but nonsense of a not very humorous character, while the music is far from attractive. The comedy would be very much improved had it a substantial plot, and were a good deal of the sorry stuff taken out of it which lowers both the players and the play.

"No doubt the actors are well suited to the piece, which gives excellent scope for music-hall artists to display their talents. Among Mr. McQuire's company there is not one good actor or actress, with the exception of Mr. Ernest Braime. No one of them can be said to have a voice for singing. The introduction of common not to say vulgar, songs does not tend to improve the character of the performance, and the dancing, which forms a prominent feature is carried out with very little gracefulness. The Mr. McQuire mentioned, who was also the composer and writer of The Major, sued the newspaper for libel before Mr. Justice Ridley and a special jury, and obtained £100 damages. This decision the higher Court reversed, judgment, with costs, being entered for the West era Morning News The Master of the Rolls held that the article did not exceed the limits of fair criticism. It was perfectly clear, he said, that the jury had no right to substitute their own opinion of the literary merits of the work for that of the critic, or to try the "fairness" of the criticism by any such standard. It was of the highest importance to the community that the critic should be saved from such a possibility. He (the Master) thought "fair" embraced the meaning of honesty and also of relevancy. The view expressed must be honest, and must be such as could fairly be called criticism.

It was always for the judge to say whether the document was capable in law of being a libel. If it was not there was no question for the jury, and it would be competent for a judge to enter judgment for the newspaper. That was what the learned judge should have done here.

The verdict was against the weight of evidence, and he thought there was some misdirection. They had concluded the Master, had excerpts from the play, including the songs and the stage directions, and he thought it right to say that, in his opinion it would have been a matter of regret for all wellwishers of the stage if the honest critic were debarred from commenting in the sense of this criticism on such a production. Lords Justices Mathew and Stirling concurred in the judgment.

BOGUS NIERSTEINER.

SENTENCE ON A RHINE WINE WATERER.

HERR SCHLAMP, the proprietor of extensive vineyards in Nierstein, South Germany, has been sentenced at Berlin to pay a fine of £75, or in default to be imprisoned for 300 days, for systematically adulterating wines which he sold as Niersteiner and other Rhine wines.

Numerous witnesses testified that Schlamp personally superintended the preparation of the wines. He used ammonia, tannic acid, gelatine, isinglass, raisins and other ingredients which are not necessary for the preparation of pure wine. The mixture thus prepared he sold as Rhine wine. Some cases of the cheapest Greek wines were used to flavour the Niersteiner. By these means he was enabled to water down the pure wine one-half, 500 gallons of water being added to 500 gallons of wine.

Several witnesses stated that Schlamp also doctored the wine with some liquid the nature of which he kept a profound secret, He carried it in a small bottle in his pocket, and added it in small quantities and with great caution to the wines the cellar doors being closed in order that be might not be surprised by strangers. All the secrets of the adulterations were revealed by dismissed employees, It is noteworthy that Schlamp tried to persuade the public prosecutor to drop the charge against him on the ground that the publication of the evidence in the case would ruin the Rhine wine trade alleging that most of the Rhine wines were prepared after similar methods to his own.

Inquiries among a number of London wine merchants failed to elicit any knowledge of decoctions sold as Rhine wine in this country, but everyone agreed that a vast amount of fortifying, breaking down and building up of wines is done by unknown dealers.

The German laws against adulteration are very strict, and the action against Dr. Schlamp is pointed to as proof of the Government's alertness. The trouble, however, is that, while the manufacture of wine may be controlled, the manufacture of labels to affix to bottles in another country cannot well be prevented.

It is a well-known fact that there is far more French wine sold in the world than France produces; and, in a lesser degree, there is much more Rhine wine on the market than is grown in Germany; while America grows a greater quantity of white wine than is consumed there; and, on the other hand, consumes vastly more Rhine wine than is imported. The method of adjusting the balance is obvious.

AN OCEAN MURDER.

MUTINOUS SAILORS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE trial of the three German sailors charged with murdering the captain and six of the crew of the barque Veronica on the high seas in December last has been concluded at Liverpool.

The jury found the prisoners guilty, and sentence of death was passed.

Owing to the absence through continued illness of one of the jurymen there was considerable delay in resuming the trial, and for twenty minutes Mr. Justice Lawrance remained in his private room considering what he should do. When his lordship appeared on the bench at 10 40 he announced that as the absent juror was too ill to attend the court the best course to take would be to empanel another juryman and read over the evidence. Counsel for the accused raised no objection, and a gentleman who was on the original jury panel entered the jury box. The reconstituted jury were re-sworn as if for a fresh trial, the prisoners were again formally arraigned, and for three hours the judge read his notes of the evidence, each deponent being called into the box while his evidence was read. Then the case for the defence opened. The prisoners are Ernest Monsson (18) Gustav Rau (28), and Wilhelm Smith (30); and Rau and Smith elected to give evidence. Rau accused the lad Flohr, who had said he was compelled under threats of murder to take an active part in the crime of having made trouble with the crew. Rau said he had never quarrelled with the murdered man Paddy Doran, nor did he enter into a plot to kill the officers. There was a row on the barque said Rau. He saw Smith struck down and the chief officer was near with a belaying-pin in one hand and a knife in the other. Rau thought he and others were going to be killed, and shouted, Fellows, fight as long as you can for your life. Then he threw a chain-hook at the chief officer. He heard shot and saw the chief officer go overboard. The negro cook (who gave evidence for the prosecution) shot at the captain and second mate. Rau denied killing Doran with a belaying in and also that be sent the coolie with an axe into the cabin where the captain and second mate were imprisoned. He had no revolver and it was Flohr who shot the captain. All he did said Rau, was to take part in driving the chief mate overboard. The jury took only fifteen minutes to consider their verdict. They recommended Monsson to mercy on account of his youth and previous good character. The prisoners received the sentence unmoved.

ACCORDING to current gossip in the smoking rooms of the House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Lawson has not long been back to Parliament without finding a target for his wit. Reminded by political friends that Dr. Hutchinson, the hero of the Rye election, had voted for the principle of compensation to licensed victuallers for the withdrawal of licences, the member for Camborne is reported to have exclaimed, "Oh, never mind him; he is only the Ruy Blase of the Liberal party."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DISMISSED THE ARMY.

DRAMATIC SEQUEL TO BARRACK-ROOM CRIME.

FOR the murder of Bombardier Harry Short at Fulwood Barracks, Preston, Gunner William George Hudson, of the 7th Depot Royal Field Artillery, was executed at Strangeways Gaol, Manchester.

Hudson was discharged from the Army on May 6, and consequently was not executed in the uniform he wore at his trial. A few hours afterwards a dramatic sequel to the crime was witnessed in the square of the Fulwood Barracks, near to the dormitory in which Short was shot. Three of Hudson's associates—Gunners Owen, Matthews, and Foster—were publicly expelled from the Army. Witnessed by a large gathering of military and civilians, the scene, though brief, created a profound impression.

The whole of the troops in garrison were drawn up on three sides of the square. The three gunners named, attired in civilian clothes, were marched under escort to the centre. Colonel Satterthwaite, who is in command of the 37th and 47th Regimental Districts, then handed to Captain Tighe, of the 7th R.F.A., a communication received from General Hallam Parr, of the North-western District. Standing within a few feet of the men, the officer gave out its contents in a voice which could be heard by every man on parade, the letter conveying the information that the gunners ought, in the matter of the tragedy, to have given information sooner than they did, and that they had rendered themselves unworthy to wear the uniform of the regiment.

It was therefore ordered that they should be discharged from the Army.

Standing bareheaded, the men, who it will be remembered gave the most important evidence at the murder trial, received the news of their fate in silence. Having saluted the colonel, Captain Tighe then approached the men, and to each one handed a letter of discharge.

Then came the order to "Right about face," and amid a scene which will long be remembered, Owen Matthews, and Foster were marched right through the square and out into the roadway, where a canvas-covered ambulance wagon was in waiting.

They nimbly climbed into the wagon, and a moment later were driven off to the railway station Their escort did not leave them until the men had taken their seats in a train for the south.

RIOT IN A CHURCH.

PREACHER DEFIES THE FRENCH PREMIER.

AN extraordinary riot occurred on May 12, in the suburban parish church of Aubervilliers. M. Combes, the Prime Minister, has forbidden the vicars and rectors of Paris to allow any member or ex-member of a religious order to preach in their churches, but on May 12, Father Coube, an ex-Jesuit, mounted the pulpit of the Aubervillers Church and the staff of the Socialist newspaper, L'Action' including the editor M. Charbonnel who is an ex-priest, attended to protest. There was a scene of indescribable tumult when Father Coube began his sermon. M. Tery, a member of the L'Action staff rose, and pointing at the priest shouted, "You are citizen Coube; you have no right to speak in this church and you shall not preach. M. Charbonnel mounted a chair and frantically waving his umbrella cried, "Down with the priest: up with Socialist! Vive la Revolution! Vive Combes!"

Father Coube replied. "I refuse to move from this pulpit; it is my right to be here, and the ragtag and bobtail of Paris shall not turn me out."

Several Socialists made a rush for the pulpit to drag the preacher down, but a body of worshippers opposed them. Chairs were thrown about, and the conflicting parties struck wildly at each other with sticks and umbrellas.

Meanwhile the police had been brought upon the scene, and Father Coube, at the request of the vicar, left the church amid cheers and cries of "Down with the Jesuits! Up with the Revolution!"

Several persons received injuries, and a number of arrests were made. M. Charbonnel's party formed a procession outside the church, and moved off carrying a placard bearing the words, Down with Religion, vive la Revolution!"

[AIR-WAVE TYPEWRITER.

MACHINE TO RECEIVE AND PRINT WIRELESS MESSAGES.

Typewriting by wireless telegraphy is now possible A system which makes communication between two points possible, without the aid of skilled Morse operators, is being perfected by its inventor, Mr. A. Kamm, a well-known engineer and member of the Royal Institution. Mr. Kamm has been experimenting for years with various forms of electric typewriters, which are used in connection with ordinary telegraph lines. His machines are used by the German Government, and have been operated between Brussels and Paris, London and Leamington, Berlin and Frankfort. His "wireless" typewriter is the latest invention for communication. It does not differ greatly in appearance from the ordinary office machine, save that there are several electric-magnets in the back.

The general idea is that messages typed on the key of one of these machines at a certain point are transferred by means of wireless telegraphy to another point where a similar machine types them directly on a tape. It is claimed that these new typewriters are so delicately adjusted and "turned" that interception is impossible and absolute secrecy is ensured. The system has worked perfectly in Mr. Kmma's workshops in Powell-street, Goswell-road, the typewriters being set up in different rooms Messages written on one typewriter were reproduced with unbroken accuracy on the other one.

"What is possible over so short a distance is possible over a long distance, said Mr Kamm. Any person can work the machine. It not necessary to have an operator at the other end to receive a message. It is recorded on the tape in indelible ink, and a high rate of speed will be possible."

"The system will not be expensive. Two typewriters, with the necessary coherers, inductors, &c., will cost about £135. I have exhibited the apparatus before the Royal Institution, and it has also been seen by Mr. Marconi's chief engineer."

£1,950, FOR AN ACCIDENT.

HUMAN SPINE EXHIBITED IN THE LAW COURTS.

TAKEN into the King's Bench Division in invalid chair, and thence carefully transferred to an air-cushion in the well of the court, Mr. Newburn told the story of an extraordinary injury sustained on the Great Eastern Railway.

He was a builder's manager, living at Ilford, and while he was travelling to Ponder's End in July 1901, an engine collided with the rear of the train, which had just stopped at Stratford. Mr. Newburn was thrown backwards and forwards several times but continued his journey. On arriving at his destination he became very sick, and was medically attended. Gradually he grew worse, and at length a specialist was called in, who discovered that there was a fracture of the lumbar vertebræ. This, it was said, was the first known case of a fracture spine resulting from such an apparently slight accident. Distinguished specialists mustered strongly in Court.

One brought a complete human spinal column, and lectured learnedly to judge and jury on its construction. He pointed out that an individual could easily break a rib by simply sneezing, and could fracture a thigh-bone by tripping slightly against the edge of a carpet. Why these things were, no one could at present explain. Another medical gentleman produced an X-ray photograph of Mr. Newburn's spine, showing the fracture; and in support of the injured man's claim for damages against the Great Eastern Railway, said he would never be able to work again, and must travel very little. A witness for the defence declared that Mr. Newburn was suffering from mental anxiety and severe strain only, and that the best treatment for him would be the settlement of the present case. From the moment the verdict was given he prophesied Mr. Newburn would begin to recover. However, Mr. Justice Grantham urged the jury to take "a serious view" of the matter and "not the optimistic view that the railway company's witnesses took," and in accordance with this advice Mr. Newburn was awarded £1,950.

FINDING that a letter-box at Freiburg, Germany, had no letters in it for over three weeks, the suspicions of the local postmen were aroused. He examined the box, and found a blue jay nested within. In the corner of a ploughed field near were discovered the three week's letters, which the jay had carried off as soon as they were posted,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

AN UNHAPPY PRINCESS.

TRAGEDY OF A BAVARIAN ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE "Lokalanzeiger" professes to give an authentic account from official sources of the matrimonial troubles of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and his wife, Princess Marie Gabrielle.

The marriage, which was the result of a love-match, and was at first opposed by the parents on both sides, owing to their near relationship (the Prince and his wife are cousins), turned out an unhappy one. Prince Rupprecht found life tedious at Bamberg, where he commanded a brigade. He openly amused himself with other women and his escapades and gallant adventures were the talk of the town. The reports of these reached the ears of the Princess, and scenes were constant and reached a climax when it became known to the public that the Prince was involved in an affair with the daughter of a Bavarian Count, which had unhappy consequences for the lady.

Public feeling was so strong against the Prince that the Regent sent him on a tour in the Far East At the last moment the Princess, whose love overcame her jealousy, declared she would not let him go alone, and she started with him on his tour, the decision was so sudden that she had not time even to take a maid with her.

On the tour further quarrels arose. The Princess fell ill at Peking, and her condition is still serious. Meanwhile, their infant daughter, Irmgard, born in 1902, died of diphtheria.

The Bavarians openly accuse Prince Rupprecht, who, if he lives, will one day be King, of cruelty to his innocent wife who, owing to her unhappy married life, was unable to tend her child on its death bed.

ROYAL AMENITIES.

ACCORDING to reports published in a number of Berlin papers, the sudden retirement of Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen from the command of the 6th Army Corps at Breslau was not due solely to the stand he made against the maltreatment of soldiers by their superiors, but also to a revival of an old family quarrel between the Kaiser and his sister Charlotte who is Prince Bernard's wife, and of the old dispute between the Kaiser and the old Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Bernard's father.

It has long been known that the relations between the Kaiser and his sister, Princess Charlotte, are very strained, though the cause of the trouble is not understood outside of the innermost Court circles.

The breach between the Prussian and the Saxe-Meiningoon Courts began when the present Emperor ascended the throne. The old Duke of Saxe-Meiningen had been an intimate friend of the Emperor William I. and of the Emperor Frederick; but when William II. became Kaiser the Duke's visits to the Prussian Court ceased altogether, and he has not been in Berlin for fifteen years. Whether the quarrel was started by the Kaiser or by the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen is not known, but it is believed that the Emperor's objection to the Duke's morganatic marriage with the Baroness Heldburg has something to do with the trouble, for the Baroness was plain Ellen Franz before the Duke made her his wife. Plain evidence of the feeling existing between the Kaiser on the one side and his sister and her husband, Prince Barnard, on the other, was afforded recently when the Emperor visited Breslau to inspect the garrison. Prince Bernard, as commanding general, ought naturally to have been present, but three days before the Kaiser's arrival he and his wife, Princess Charlotte, left Breslau for their country seat, where they remained till the Emperor had left Breslau, when they returned immediately.

TOBACCO SLAVE AT FIVE.

CHILDREN IN THE CLUTCHES OF THE NICOTINE HABIT.

SOME amazing statements were made by witnesses at the inquest held on the fifteen-year old-boy. Richard Thomas, who died recently at Tredegar (Mon.) from nicotine poisoning set up by the habit of chewing tobacco, to which he was enslaved.

His father informed the coroner that almost before the boy went to school he was addicted to the practice.

When he was taken ill the other day the doctor who was called in found him almost unconscious and his heart was beating violently. By injections of strychnine life was sustained till next day, when the boy died.

The father said he had done all he could to break the boy of the habit, and had failed. The boy would chew all the tobacco he could get, and chewed in bed night and morning Sometimes the father had been obliged to get out of bed at night and pull the tobacco out of his mouth.

The Coroner: Do you chew?—Yes.

Much?—I sometimes use five ounces a week, chewing and smoking.

The Coroner: You see what the force of example has very probably done. You could not expect to exert much influence over your son when you were so addicted to the habit yourself.

The Coroner commented upon the prevalence of smoking among boys, and said there should be legislative interference to prevent boys smoking and chewing.

The doctor said he had seen a child of five smoking cigarettes, and instanced a case of another boy at Tredegar who killed himself by smoking five packets of cigarettes, two cigars, and a pipe of tobacco in one day.

It was a common thing for boys of about fourteen to be brought to him suffering from the effects of smoking.

FLEETS AND FINANCE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Quite recently it will be remembered that the Kaiser presented to the Reichstag a table of diagram showing the respective naval strengths of Great Britain and Germany in battleships, fully-armoured cruisers, and cruisers with deck-armour only. The figures are as follows:—Battleships Great Britain 35, Germany 8; armoured cruisers Great Britain 12, Germany 2; protected cruisers Great Britain 66, Germany 12. In reserve, Great Britain battleships 7, Germany 4, armoured cruisers Great Britain 2, Germany none; protected cruisers Great Britain 43, Germany 5. Although inferior in number of ships a recent German writer in the Naval Review, contends that though Great Britain will be able to man her fleet effectively on the outbreak of war she will be in a relatively inferior position for carrying on a war of long duration. The writer goes on to show that the German Government would be in a position to man its fleet twice and even three times over; he shows that the number of men who have completed their training since 1879 is 147,900. Deducting 25 per cent. of these to account for deaths and incapacity there remain at the disposal of the Admiralty, 110,000 men of all grades ready for war service. The active personnel is 26,900 so the German Naval Reserves number 75,000. No doubt this is all very pleasant reading to the 650,000 members of the German Navy-League, but what perhaps is not so agreeable to their feelings is that £650,000 have been knocked off the Navy Estimates by the Reichstag quite recently and since the estimates were published. Enthusiasm is no doubt a valuable quality, but it cannot unfortunately be transmuted into ready cash and how a poor country like Germany is going to stand the double strain of army and navy the future alone can determine.

The Russian Naval Estimates stand at £9,944,751 or within a couple of hundred thousand of the German, but information as to things naval in Russia is as hard or harder to come by than information concerning other matters. It is curious to note, however, now that the Belleville boiler has been condemned in England, that the Kronstadski Vestnik reports that the Russian Society of Naval Engineers at Cronstadt has had under consideration again the question as to which were the most suitable boilers to put into Russian battleships, and that the Belleville boilers were chosen as the best of their kind. One straw which shows which way the wind blows is that only a portion of the Russian Volunteer Fleet is put into commission this year. Of smaller navies the estimates read as follows —Japan, £3,711,528; Netherlands, £13,93,706 Italy £4,666,098; Spain £1,437,688 and Portugal £507 430.

The world at large is spending much upon naval armaments but considering the Budgets of other countries can it be contended that Great Britain is spending too much?

LONG-DISTANCE PHOTOS.

THE announcement made by Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., that he saw specimens of a new system of electric photography during his recent Italian visit with Mr. Marconi, was read with deep interest by photographers and electricians.

While details are lacking, said a prominent photo-engraving expert who has made an especial study of pictorial telegraphy, yet it is quite possible to believe that a system for long-distance photography in connection with wireless telegraph apparatus has been perfected.

For years more or less satisfactory attempts have been made to reproduce pictures by telegraph. The difficulty of attaining perfect synchronisation between the transmitting and receiving apparatus is responsible for the delay in putting these systems into practical use. Two inventors are at present making further experiments in synchronisation.

Jan Sezepanik, an Austrian school-master. has patented a process for transmitting photographs over long distances by means of selenium cells.

A selenium cell suggests a cess-board, being marked into squares. If you throw on this surface a picture by means of a magic-lantern, the surface is influenced in exact proportion to the lights and shades of the picture, and it is reproduced in facsimile on another selenium cell connected with the first one by wires.

That is the extent of the Sezepanik process, so far as it has been tested. But consider the possibilities. Instead of throwing on a selenium cell a picture from a magic-lantern, why not use the cell in an ordinary photograph camera instead of the ground glass? If the camera were focussed, for example, on a man sitting in a chair, the image would appear on the selenium surface, and of course be seen at the same time on the cell at the other end of the electric wires.

To go a step farther, if wireless telegraphy can supplant the old-fashioned system, it can certainly be used in connection with such a system. The result would be that Jones who had a receiving apparatus and a selenium cell in his residence in Bayswater could see his friend Smith who was sitting before a camera in Edinburgh.

It is already possible to work type-writers by wireless telegraphy so that an operator at one machine can write in duplicate on a machine in another part of the building—or in another town.

DUMMY VICTIMS.

NOVEL AUTOMOBILE TESTS IN PARIS.

THE French Automobile Club have carried out a series of interesting experiments in Paris with a view to showing that the present maximum speed allowed by the police might be safely increased. The club offered to prove to the authorities that a motor-car is a machine of such precision that, provided it be handled by an experienced chauffeur, there is little danger of accident that it may be stopped instantly, and that the time tests made by the police for the purpose of prosecution are not correct. A number of municipal councillors and journalists assembled on the Place de la Concorde in spite of the weather being very bad, but the Prefect of Police was not represented. Twenty-eight cars of various makes and sizes attended to take part in the trials.

As those who had been invited arrived they were placed in the cars, which went off at intervals. The experiments were considered entirely satisfactory, and to have clearly demonstrated that motor-cars can very safely be manipulated in crowded thoroughfares.

The experiments were continued outside Paris in the Bois de Brologne, and some noval tests were made. Baron Henri de Rothschild brought a 70-h. p. car, travelling fifty miles an hour, to a standstill in about forty yards, and an 8-h. p. car going twenty miles an hour, was pulled up in 8 1-2 yards

Comparisons made with fast trotting horses, and even with ordinary cabs and carriages were in favour of the automobiles. When dummies were put in the way of the motorists their attempt to avoid them were not quite so successful,

It was realised, however, that the chauffeurs had a much more difficult task than would be the case with real foot passengers. and the experiments were regarded as eminently satisfactory. All the same, it is not thought that motoring restriction will be slackened, at present, at any rate.

LYNCHING FEVER.

WHOLESALE MURDER OF NEGROES IN U.S.

THE recent change in Northern sentiment about the negro problem in the South, and the tacit admission of men like ex-President Cleveland and Mr. Root, that the question is one concerning the Southern States alone, have caused a renewed outburst of anti-negro demonstrations in all parts of the South, Lynchings for trivial offences were never before so common, and now average at least half a dozen a day, A veritable reign of terror exists for the negroes, and they are emigrating to the Northern States in large numbers.

A new party, called the Lily Whites, has been organised in all the Southern States, consisting of Republicans, who are angered at Mr. Roosevelt's favouritism of the Negroes, who are attempting to form an anti-negro wing of the Republican party. The war on negro Federal office-holders is being waged furiously. recently, at Gallatin, Tennessee, a black postmaster, was driven from his office by a band of armed whites.

At Fayette, Missouri, two negro women have been whipped publicly for being suspected of a trivial offence, and then ordered to leave the town and not to return at the peril of their lives. At Wrightsville, Georgia, a young negro, who shot a policeman, was taken from goal, his throat was cut and his body riddled with bullets. At Owingsmith, Kentucky, a negress cook, suspected of poisoning her mistress has been with difficulty protected from a lynching mob and may yet be killed by the infuriated whites At Beach's Still, Georgia, two whites who attempted to break into a negro ball were stopped by the doorkeeper. The men thereupon locked the doors of the building and fired at the dancing negroes, killing two and injuring nine. The whites are absolutely free from all prosecution. These are some of the recent outrages, and they could be multiplied indefinitely. They show that nobody with a black skin is safe.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 23rd May 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 23rd May 1903—				
G I P R system...	2,15,653	8,55,775	3,059	10,74,487
I M R do ...	46,382	1,66,187	356	2,12,925
Total...	2,62,035	10,21,962	3,415	12,87,412
Actuals for corresponding week ending 24th May 1902—				
G I P R system..	2,24,606	6,63,515	11,619	8,99,740
I M R do ...	48,229	1,86,909	351	2,35,489
Total	2,72,835	8,50,424	11,970	11,35,929
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	— 8,953	+1,92,260	+ 8,560	+ 1,74,747
Increase or Decrease... I M R...	— 1,847	— 20,722	— 5	— 22,564

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th May, 1903, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,16,000	3,00,000	4,000	4,20,000
Or per mile of Railway	251	651	9	911
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	20,24,312	44,85,599	66,054	65,75,965
Total for 20 weeks...	21,40,312	47,85,599	70,054	69,95,965
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,560	2,29,952	1,906	3,48,418
Per mile of Ry. do.	253	499	4	756
Total to corresponding date do.	21,27,400	44,29,952	56,638	66,13,990

Increase for the week...... Rs. 71,582
Do. to date............ " 3,82,035

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY—Powells, Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and Reliable Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. Influenza and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years, it has been the popular remedy always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade Mark "Lion, Net and Mouse" on each wrapper, Of all Chemists and Stores.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE Swiss papers report the departure of ex-President Steyn from Clarens, where he has spent the last eight months, to the Reichenhall baths in Bavaria where he proposes to stay until the autumn. At present he can only walk about eighty or hundred paces, goes about in a bath-chair, is electrified twice a day, and twice a day massaged. He told an interviewer that when he left for Europe he had spent all the property which his parents had left him, and that he and Mrs. Steyn owed everything they had to the energetic frendship of De Wet and the generosity of the Boers. De Wet made a hasty collection for them amongst the Boers in the field, which amounted to over 75,000fr. Mr. Steyn could not be induced to say anything about politics.

An amusing story is connected with one of the statues surmounting the New Gothic portal of Metz Cathedral which the EmperorWilliam opened the other day. The fourth of this series of statues is that of the prophetDaniel and it is said to bear the closest possible resemblance to his Majesty, even to the aspiring moustache. The public have long ago noticed the likeness, and everyone at Metz is asking the question Have you seen Daniel? and crowds in front of the portal, only new to be told by the police to move on, and not court the danger of being charged with lese-majeste. As for the emperor himself, who has heard the rumour, he is said to be in no way offended at being represented as a prophet.

Canada is the country for longevity. Its Parliament is the only one in the world possessing a member who had passed his hundredth year—Senator Wark, who emigrated from the North of Ireland eighty years ago. Another Canadian Senator, who is also an ex-Premier—Sir Makenzie Bowell—has been visiting his brother and two sisters. The united ages of the quartette reached 305. They emigrated from Suffolk to Canada with their parents in 1833.

The beautiful marble ornament which has just been unveiled on Brahms's grave at Vienna lends a special interest to the interesting details concerning his last hours six years ago which have just been published by the famous composer's housekeeper. She writes: A dreadful night of fainting fits was just over. At daydawn Brahms dozed a little, and the physician who had spent the night with him, went away, promising to return before long. I was alone with the patient, and as I stepped to the bedside I noticed how heavily he breathed, and how the cold perspiration stood on his forehead. It was gruesome to hear the sound of his painful breathing through the silence of the room. In the garden the birds which he had liked to feed while he was well were beginning to twitter. Suddenly he opened his eyes, tried to sit up and to speak, but only a groan came through his lips. He still hoped to recover; but, seeing my tearful eyes, he seemed to read his fate and large tears gathered in his own eyes, and ran down emaciated face. Then his body sank back; one more sigh and one last breath, and Brame's sufferings were over. A pathetic companion-picture to the many descriptions of the last moments of celebrities!

Now that the King has shown that he can easily be spared from home for a month or six weeks at a time, why, asks the Review of Reviews, should he not break all records by paying a visit next year to the Great Republic of the West? The St. Louis Exhibition would furnish an excellent pretext for such a visit if pretext were wanted. If King Edward does not boldly take the initiative, Mr. Stead thinks, he may find himself forestalled by the Kaiser, or—incredible though some may think it—even by the Czar. Well, strange things do happen sometimes.

Mr. Hebert Samuel, M. P., writes: The correspondent who states that the election of Sir John Holker for Preston was the first election by ballot is mistaken in his facts, for all that he stood by and watched the proceedings, and wrote a letter to the Times describing them. The first number to be elected by ballot was Mr. Childers, who was returned for Pontefract on August 17, 1872, just a month before Sir John Holker's election. In a letter of the 9th of that month, which is quoted in his Life written by his son (Vol. I., p. 212), Mr. Childers said: I was, oddly enough, the first (and in my first speech) to explain the Victorian ballot in the house of Commons in 1860; my name was on the back of the Bill of 1870; the Bill of 1872 was not for the Victorian ballot, but Parliament insisted on it; and mine is the first election under it!

A monster aluminium airship 28ft. long, is being built atSan Francisco. It is called the Stanley Airship, and is named after its inventor, who is spending a fortune on its buildings. The Stanley ship is to be a contestant for the 200,000dol. prize offered by the St. Louis World's Fair, and, according to the World's Fair Bulletin, Mr. Stanley's friends, and nearly everyone in San Francisco, confidently believe that this great flying vehicle is to solve the problem of aerial navigation. Among the advantages claimed for the ship are its being built of aluminium, the manner of propulsion, control over elevation, ability to descend at will, and adjustable propeller blades.

The Stanley Airship will be cylindrical in shape and pointed at both ends. The body or cylindrical portion will be 116ft in length, and 56ft from base to apex, making a total length between the points of the cones of 228ft. It is divided longitudinally into two parts by a partition running the full length of the ship 12ft. above the keel. The lower part is to contain the motive power, machinery passengers, freight, mails, and whatever is to be carried. The upper part is to be divided into six compartments which are to contain hydrogen gas to elevate the ship. The weight of the ship, including machinery, will be 13 000 lb. The ship will carry at least thirty passengers, with their baggage provisions, &c, and its future will be watched with keen interest.

Some anecdotes told about the Earl of Glasgow may not have much foundation in fact but there is one very good one which we know happens to be true. The Earl on one occasion attended a cattle show, and while pushing through the crowd among a number of stalwart farmers, all moving towards the stalls where the Ayrshire cattle were being exhibited, heard a voice in front say to a friend, I hae nae seen the Yerl o' Glasgow yet, The Earl immediately said, Here he is, if you want to speak to him. The worthy farmer at once turned round and with a look of horror on his face made the reply. Oh I beg your pardon my lord; I was meaning the bull! It appeared that without the Earl's knowing it the bull which had taken the first prize among the Ayrshire stock had been called after him.

No city in Scotland has ever exhibited stronger proof of loyalty to the Crown than Glasgow, which the King and Queen have visited. There are many instances of the city having contributed to the national defences of the country, and there is an interesting minute in the records of the Town Council dated December 29, 1777, which states that the Corporation resolved to raise a Battalion of Infantry to aid the Government to put down the rebellion in America. George III, gratefully acknowledged the kindness of Glasgow and accepted the regiment, which was called the Glasgow Regiment.

In connection with the inauguration of the electrical working of the first sections of the London County Councils tramways there has been issued from Spring Gardens an interesting historical sketch of locomotion in London. In the provision of means of interurban transport, London was originally, whatever it may be now not inferior to any other city; it even led the way. The hansom cab, for instance is a distinctly London product. The omnibus, however is really a native of Paris although when introduced by Shillibeer into London in 1829 it immediately sprang into popularity. In 1833 two steam omnibuses were introduced, and ran regularly for a time between Paddington and the Bank and along Stratford and Islington roads. In the case of railways too London was foremost in the provision of underground lines.

It was in 1860 that the modern tramway was introduced into England by Mr. George Francis Train who laid down a line in Birkenhead with step-rails and in the following year constructed lines on the same system in Bayswater road between the Marble Arch and Notting Hill Gate in Westminister from the Palace Hotel to Victoria Station and in Kennington road from Westminster Bridge to Kennington Park. The slippery flat surface and the step of the rail however caused serious inconvenience and numerous accidents. and after a few months the lines were removed.

Whatever its success in America, in London the step-rail was thus an utter failure. The tramway in Birkenhead was saved from extinction by the adoption of a flat, grooved rail, and this example was copied when the question of constructing tramways in London again became prominent. This occurred in 1869, soon after which the first permanent tramways were formed in the Metropolis. Ten years ago, when America had three thousand miles worked by electricity, the United Kingdom had only twenty-six miles, and London had none.

WRITERS AND READERS.

M. Hanotaux's work on contemporary France is to run to four volumes, of which only one has as yet appeared in English. The second volume, which is well advanced, relates to the years following the Franco-German war. The fourth volume will close with December 31, 1899.

A "new and augmented edition" as he calls it himself, of Dr. Garnett's book, "The Twilight of the Gods," will be issued in a few days by Mr. Lane. The first issue was in the year 1888, when the volume contained sixteen stories. To these twelve more are now added, so practically doubling the size of the book.

Sir George Grove's biography may be expected from Messrs. Macmillan shortly. It is by Mr. C. L. Graves, who recently has been much read as one of the authors of Wisdom While You Wait. Sir George Grove had a notable career and troops of friends in the worlds of music, letters, and art. We are told that he took an intense interest in his heroes and his friends, which is a point making for an attractive biography.

There reaches us from Rangoon an announcement of a new quarterly journal which is to be published there. It will be devoted to the Buddhist religion, philology, and archaeology and will have the title Buddhism. Further, it is to be the official organ of the Buddhasasana Samagama, a society with headquarters at Rangoon. For English readers who may think of subscribing it should be added that the quarterly will be printed on stout paper in the best style.

Mr. Hall Caine, speaking of his friend Mr. W. E. Tirebuck, to whose forthcoming posthumous novel he contributes a preface, has the following:— "I fear it must be allowed that the literary life is not usually the best for fostering the noblest that is in us, but if any of the vices of the literary character found a place in my friend's nature they never revealed themselves to me, so free was he from envy, from any tendency to depreciate his fellow-writers, so generous, so warm, so single-hearted, so true." Mr. Heinemann announces the novel.

It is a sort of literary codicil to the Anglo-Japanese treaty to find Japan printing a large book in English, This is a work on the Island of Formosa, its history, geography, products, and possibilities, which Messrs. Macmillan are just publishing. The writer Mr. J. W. Davidson, who is United States Consul for Formosa, went to these parts as a newspaper correspondent during the war between China and Japan. Seeking to know the facts about Formosa, he found that no adequate book existed in English. With true American energy he proceeded to write one, and he has collected a mass of information. He gives what is likely to be interesting and useful, a new map of the island,

Mr. Murray is about to issue a very fine art work, in which the drawings of the Florentine painters are classified and described by Mr. Bernhard Berenson, He has been engaged upon the book for about fifteen years, and it has been printed with a care and beauty which might reward even a longer labour. Special type has been cast, and it is being distributed as the printing of the limited edition proceeds. Within the two volumes which form the work there are 180 facsimile illustrations, many of them in colour. This is the first serious attempt that has been made to study, in a comprehensive manner, the drawings of the Italian masters. Of the paintings of Florence there is a school of criticism, but in respect to the drawings everything has hitherto been chaos.

Major W. P. Drury has written some delightful short stories about our Marines, of whom he is an officer. Now his first long story, from the same good inspiration, is being issued by Messrs. Chapman under the title The Shadow on the Quarter-Deck. He falls in with long custom by writing a word of personal, but finds a new turn in addressing it to the prospective purchaser. He remarks that the personel of the Navy is on the brink of a great change. The naval novelist of thirty years hence will deal with characters as widely different from the sailors and marines of to-day as the latter are from the inimitable portraits of Marryat. It is of the Navy which is passing, and of its red-coated regiment, that Major Drury writes.

A book which may in two senses be said to be of a sensational kind will be published shortly by Mr. Heinemann. It is called The Journal of Arthur Stirling, and writing of it in America, whence it comes, Mr. Le Gallienne says:— It purports to be the posthumously-published journal of a latter-day Chatterton who drowned himself in the Hudson early in June 1902 Mr. Le Gallienne of course does not believe that it is literally as terrible in its significance as it purports to be. He inclines to the view that it is a little Defoe-realism, notwithstanding the following obituary which appeared in the New York Times of June 9 last:— Stirling Arthur.—By suicide in the Hudson River, poet and man of genius, in the 22nd year of his age, only son of Richard T. and Grace Stirling, deceased, of Chicago.

The handbook of physiology originally written by Kirke, and more recently known by Professor Halliburton's name, is going into still another edition. Physiologists have been far from idle, as Dr. Halliburton remarks, and some very important discoveries have been made, especially in connection with digestion and the nervous system. Of these record is made in an appendix which students are advised to read as carefully as they would read the body of the work, In other words, this appendix is to be regarded in a light which does not always attach to appendices. How widely the handbook is known may be judged from the fact that the present is the eighteenth edition since it first appeared Mr. Murray publishes the work.

Concerning Fiction.—Mrs. Steel's volume of stories of India, "In the Guardianship of God," is just being published by Mr. Heinemann.—In her romance of Fort Dearborn, which marked the site of Chicago, Miss Martha Reed adheres to actual history. Messrs. Putnam have the book nearly ready.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, whose story, In His Steps, attracted so much attention a few years ago, has written a tale, The Reformer, which will appear serially in a Scottish religious weekly.—Mr. Manville Fenn has a story entitled And it Came to Pass, appearing with Messrs. White. They have also nearly ready a new novel by Mrs. Edward Kennard.—Messrs. Macmillan promise a romance of Virginia, The Old Squire, by Mr. B. K. Benson, whose story of the American Civil War, Who Goes There? did well here.—Messrs. Chatto announce a sixpenny edition of Sir Walter Besant's novel, Children of Gibeon which is, in a way, related to All Sorts and Conditions of Men.

Bric-a-Brac.—The holiday season begins to approach, and Mr. Murray announces a new issue of Mr. Edward Whymper's guide to Zermatt and Chamonix.—Professor Clement Huart's volume on Arabic literature in the Literatures of the World Series, which Mr. Gosse edits for Mr. Heinemann, is nearly ready.—Walks in New England is an American book in the Jefferies vein, which Mr. John Lane announces. The writer is Mr. C. G. Whiting.—The times of the Guelphs and Ghibellines—a period seldom touched upon by the novelist or poetic historian seeking inspiration in the chivalric ages—forms the background of a poem by Mr. Kaufmann C. Spries, which Mr. Alfred Nutt is publishing. The story centres round the fortunes of two lovers who belong to rival factions, Guido and Vernica.—Mr. S. J. Jeyes has finished the biography of Mr. Chamberlain, which Mr. Sands is to publish.

Book-lovers are divided into two classes. There are those who like uniform editions, and there are those who prefer to have their pet authors standing together on their shelves in all the various shapes, sizes, and colours in which the several books first dawned upon the world. (A similar typical difference of temperament has been illustrated in the critics' comparisons of the new classified with the admired disorder of the old English Garner.) Authors who divide their favours among many publishers are a severe trial to the orderly class of book-buyer. And to this class it will no doubt be an immense satisfaction that Messrs. Macmillan and Messrs. Smith, Elder have combined to produce the new edition de luxe (when will someone invent a better description?) of Matthew Arnold. Not that Matthew Arnold was an aggravated case of heterogeneous publishing, for his more strictly literary work, including the poetry, went to Messrs Macmillan, and his political and religious speculation to Messrs. Smith, Elder.

Messrs. Sherratt and Hughes announce for immediate publication a revised reprint of Judge Parry's edition of Dorothy Osborne's Letters to Sir William Temple. This edition will contain for the first time a reprint of seven letters of Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple, the manuscripts of which are not public property, and whereof the sole right of publication has been sold to Judge Parry on the understanding that they shall only be published under his editorship,

---

With a roll of manuscript three feet long under his arm, a young man walked up the aisle of Calvary Church, New York, faced the congregation on the chancel steps, and announced that he was a messenger from Mars. He commenced to read his message, but the sexton ran him out by a side entrance.

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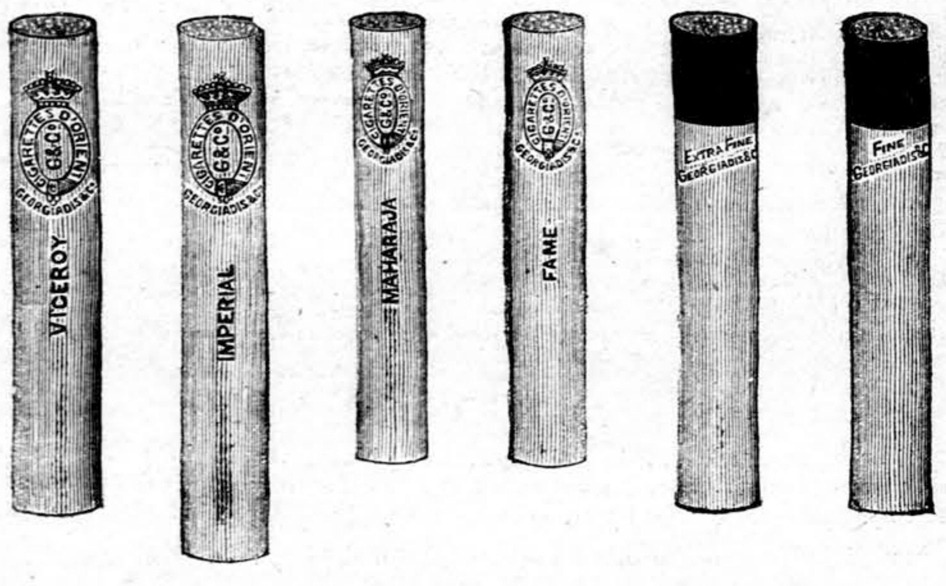

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THE MORAL.

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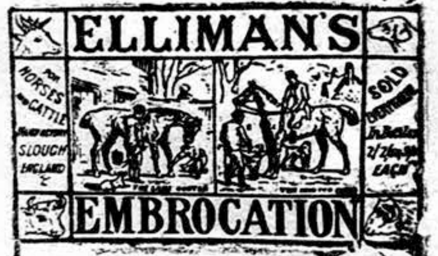

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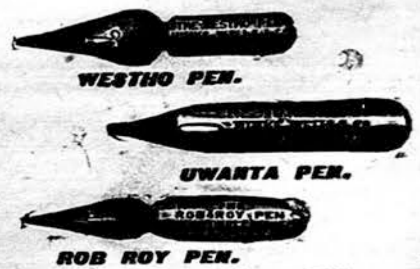

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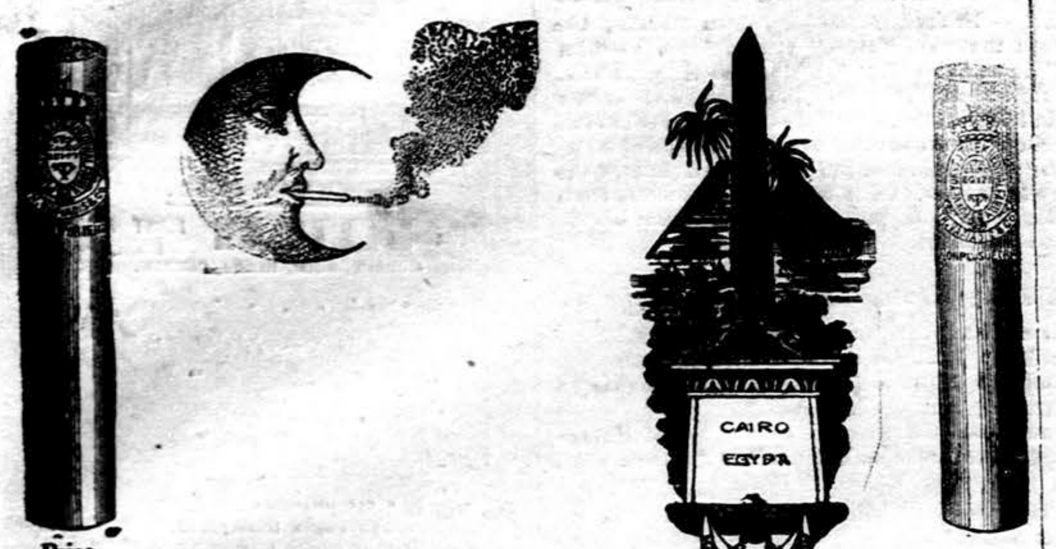

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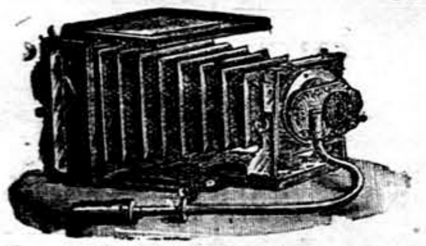

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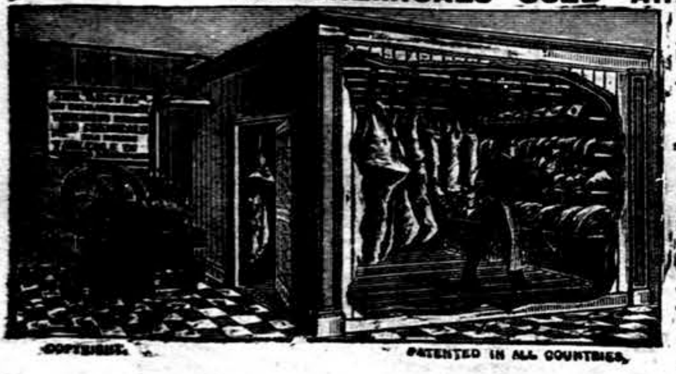

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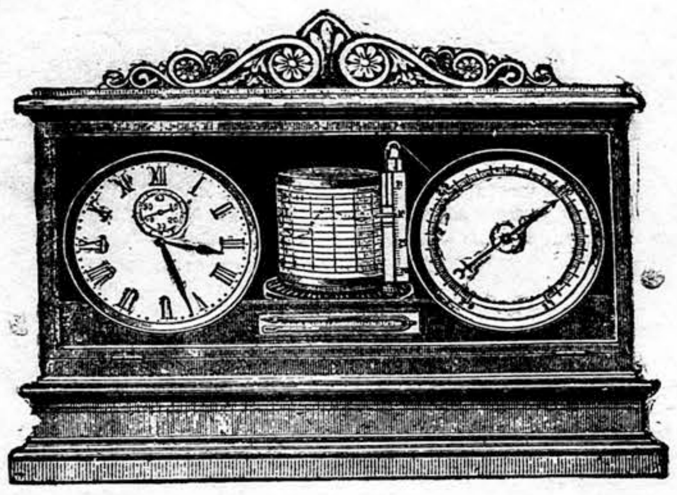

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By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

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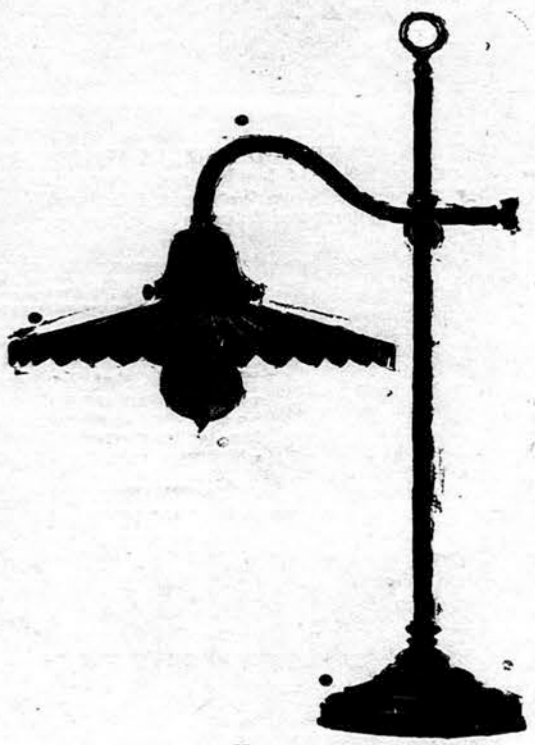

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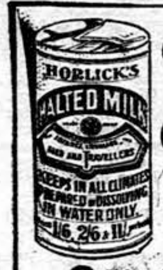

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